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THE SPHERE

Vol. CLXXXIII No. 2397 WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE GRAPHIC DECEMBER 29 1945

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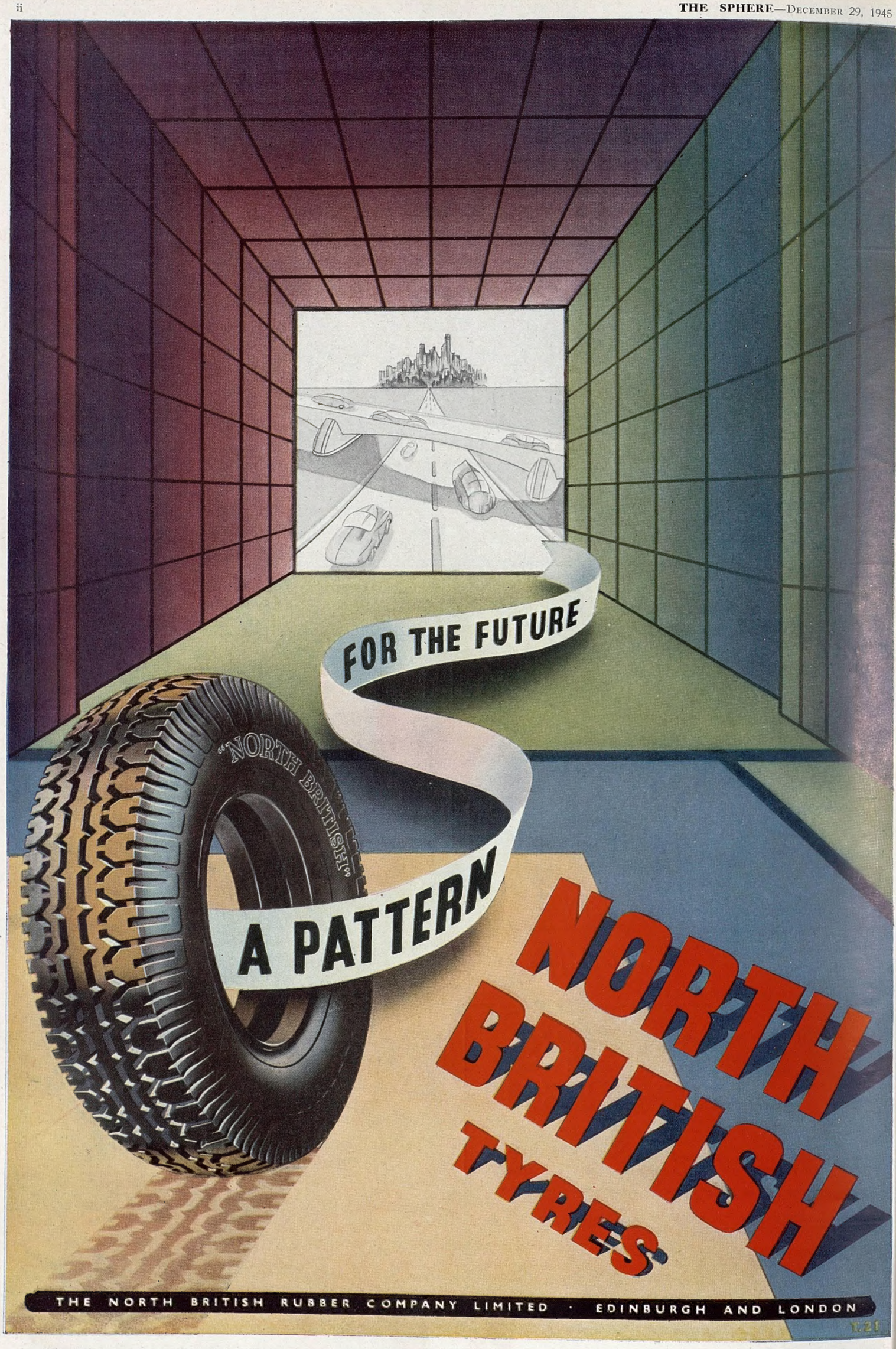
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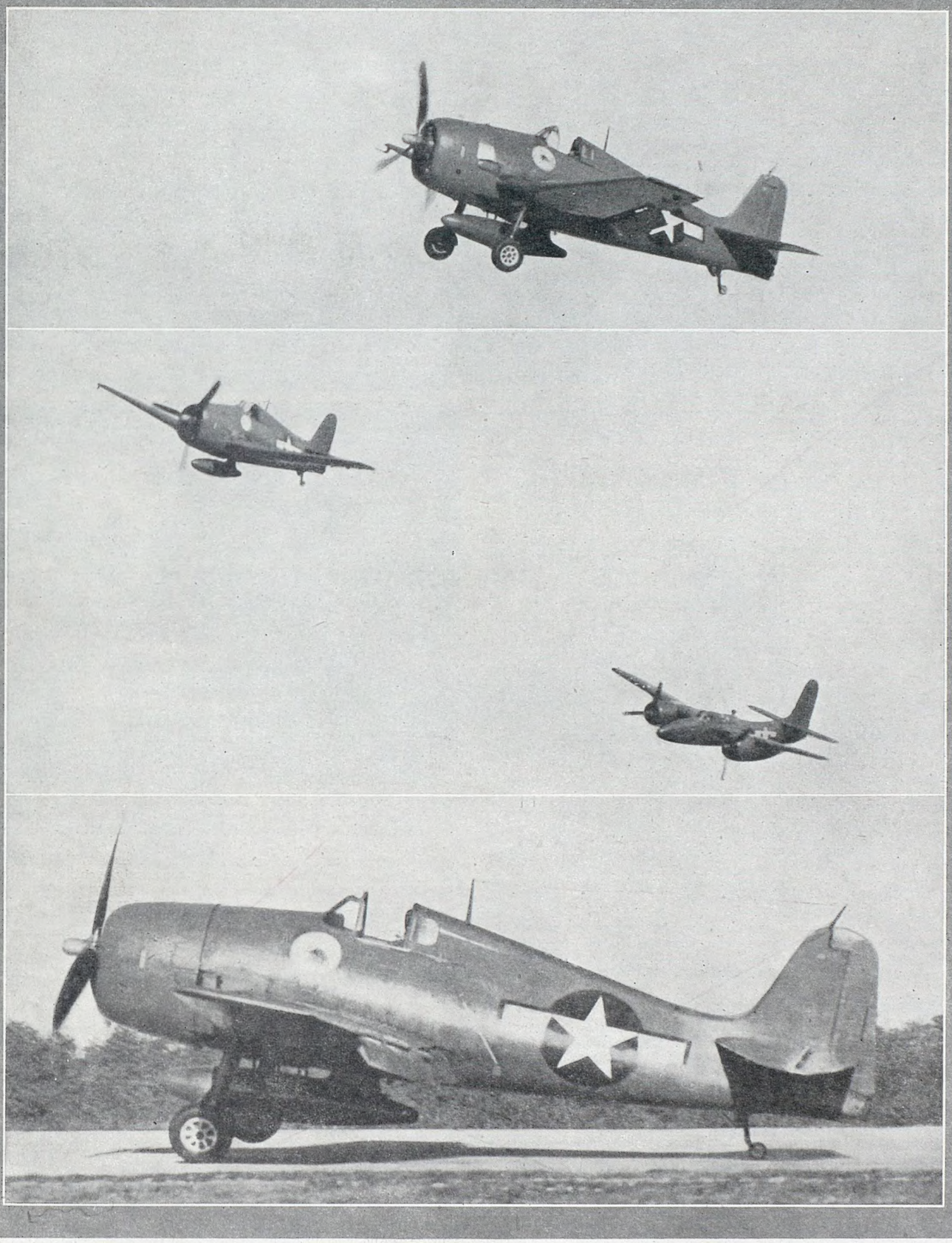
Volume CLXXXIII No. 2397 The SPHERE, London, December 29, 1945

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly



AN AMERICAN EXPERIMENT IN THE REMOTE CONTROL OF AIRCRAFT: A PILOTLESS PLANE IS SENT ALOFT, AND SUCCESSFULLY LANDED, DURING A DEMONSTRATION, CARRIED OUT BY THE NAVY, AT ATLANTIC CITY. Three phases of the flight are shown in these pictures

The aircraft is one of the U.S. Navy's Hellcats, a single-seat fighter which saw much service during the war. It is here seen in its new role of "ghost-plane"—without a pilot, and controlled by radio from the ground. In the top view, the Hellcat has just taken off, and is climbing with its wheels still unretracted: in the centre picture, the plane is in level flight, followed by a control plane; in the bottom picture, the aircraft is touching-down on the runway in a perfect landing after the demonstration flight. On the same occasion, four other pilotless planes took part—to show how they could be used in the training of naval airmen. The radio-controlled Hellcat is now being used as a target for anti-aircraft gunners of the Fleet

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

Year's End.—This is the last Newsletter of 1945. The next will be a first instalment of a new year; nineteen-forty-five has been a fateful year indeed. It might snatch the laurels from 1745, and be known henceforth in history as the "forty-five," *tout court*. During 1945 we touched the heights and slumped to the depths again. We won the greatest of all wars and almost lost the most vital of all peaces. The year also made political history in our own country. We returned to power the first Socialist Government with a clear mandate and an absolute majority; and there is no doubt in my own mind that a majority of the nation did so with their eyes open, knew what they wanted (if they did not know what the final price would be) and have not yet changed their mind. So 1945 has been an *annus mirabilis* and will be starred in every type of history book, political and social, and in every historical reference book. For it was not only a year of Victory and political upheaval, it is the year which heralded in a new social revolution. And not alone a social revolution, such as follows all major wars. It heralded in the social revolution of the new Atomic era. It is the Year One of a new chapter in the long, long story of mankind; a chapter which is named and numbered and listed with the Ice Age, the Iron Age, the Dark Ages, the Middle, and so on. The Atomic Age opened with 1945. And so we open the window on December 31 at midnight to let out this portentous lodger and let in the new. And with all due deference to so distinguished a passer-by (and realising that I have not so many more years ahead as to justify parting lightheartedly with any), I bid a cheerful farewell to 1945, am glad to see his back and pin my poor, courageous hopes on his successor. But I do not underrate the merits and the blessings of the '45. It was a fine *incinerator*. It cleared up a deal of rubbish, if it left a deal of rubbish still blowing about. It has removed from the earth some of the foulest tyrants and criminals that ever poisoned human existence, and it will be remembered, among other famous features, as the Year of Judgment and Punishment. Our world is in ruins and all to build again. We have "shattered it to bits," and now we must "re-mould it nearer to our heart's desire."

Chicago Nights.—Chicago once for a while had an unenviable reputation for crime and knew the thrills and annoyance of "comb-outs." The London with which I have grown old has seldom approached that infamous reputation and has seldom been held up by large-scale comb-outs. There were local trawls when Jack the Ripper was at his zenith, and in the East End Peter the Painter's "nefarious little schemes" gave Mr. Churchill a headache and sent off the C.I.D. with their shrimping nets. But the West End and Mayfair have, in my time, "known no such liberty." A young girl has been "safe in the West End" since those distant days when our great-great-aunts, as débutantes of the new Belgravia, shocked old Mayfair by kicking over the traces and deciding to cross Belgrave Square to their tennis in the Square Garden, unattended by a footman. But world wars change everything and unseat the solid virtues and moral standards. And now the West End must suffer comb-outs and Chicago nights, and queue up to be put through it by G men, and to be third-degree'd by C.I.D. men. Even in those respectable bun-shops which old spinsters resort to for their solace in a tea-cup. How far-seeing are our leaders! It was only yesterday, in the glamour of victory, that our young M.P.s were clamouring for the scrapping of identity cards. We had fought for freedom. We deserved something better than to remain numbered and ticketed morons. But authority shook its head. It knew better what total war brings as its legacy. Too many of us will be lucky if we have but *one* official number and *one* sort of ticket. London in 1945 was no better than she should be and needed combing. So, I fear, far into the Peace you and I must continue to carry our identity cards—and, of course, our gas-masks. The Police may need the first, and we may need the second.

THE VACANT HOME OF THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS: The imposing but empty League of Nations buildings in Geneva—a majestic relic of the world's vain hope of a comity of nations after World War I

It is a matter of conjecture as to what will be the fate of the £1,500,000 League of Nations buildings in Geneva now that the United Nations Organisation's permanent home is to be in America. Thousands of pounds have been spent in renovations and fifty cleaners still polish its four miles of linoleum each day, although the world's distinguished statesmen no longer tread its corridors

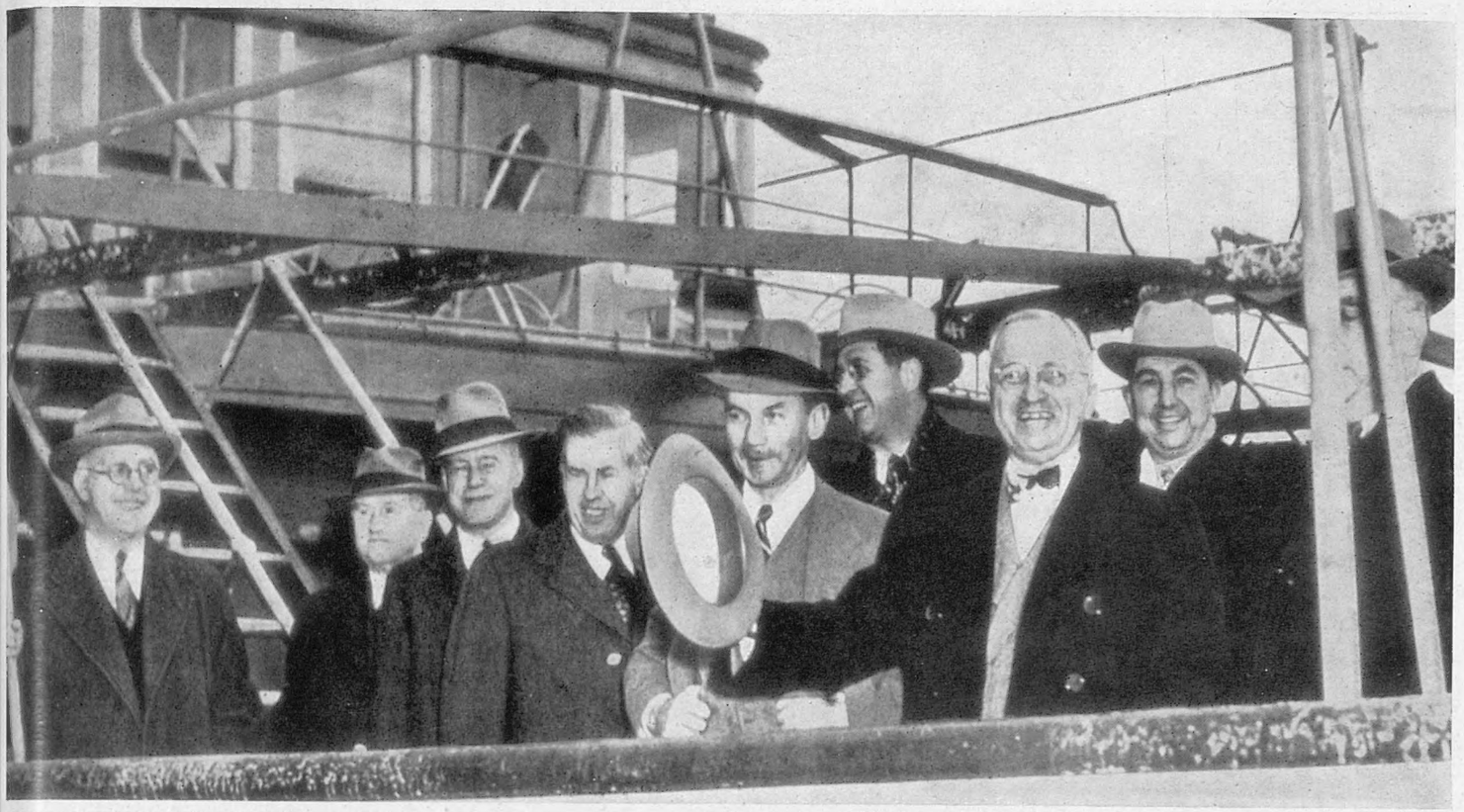
DUSTED AND CLEANED DAILY: These sumptuously upholstered chairs on the dais of the Council Chamber in the League of Nations buildings are never likely to accommodate the distinguished occupants for whom they were constructed

"Pereunt et Imputantur."—Maurice Baring was an ornament to a British civilisation in transition from the highlights of the age of privilege and leisure to the drabness and dead-level of the age of Science and wars. It is no disrespect to his unexceptionable literary taste and to his skill in composition to say that his niche in English literature was chiefly secured by his less serious and more academic little masterpieces than by his more serious and self-inspired compositions. He was anything but a *petit-maître*, but he was a master of that genre. I have always supposed that it was his familiarity with the Russian language and methods of thought which made him difficult to read. I found him so. His entry into the realms of Russian thought and literature was through the pleasant door of Count Benckendorf's country house in Czarist Russia in the last years of the Victorian era. Baring knew the consolations of religion. His conversion to the Church of Rome was a signal comfort in his life and greatly influenced his writings and eased his last years of suffering. Dr. J. W. Mackail is another loss to Literature. He wrote many fine and noble books on noble, classical subjects. Naturally he was not widely read, if one excepts his *Life of William Morris*. He was a scholar who wrote for scholars. As a scholar he swept the board at Balliol, and his reputation grew. He was an obvious choice for the Chair of Poetry at Oxford. At the Board of Education, where, for a brief and unhappy year, I came under his authority, he seemed to me to be a round peg in a square hole. His service there was a signal honour to public education, but he was a man of too fine a clay, and perhaps of too precious a taste, to concern himself with bootholes and lavatories for secondary schools, and his concern for the language and style of departmental minutes seemed to be time and effort wasted. But his was a long life, and he had plenty of opportunity to use his talents under the best conditions.

U.N.O., U.S.A.—U.N.O. for U.S.A.—unanimously. America is a large country, and the home of U.N.O. in those united states is not yet specified or, for that matter, finally confirmed. But U.N.O. will probably make its home in Boston or Hyde Park, N.Y.S. Now that distance has been conquered, the claims of America for the honour of housing the United Nations Organisation are very strong. The land of liberty starts with a big advantage when a choice of countries is made. And a country unravaged by war, and far less economically strained as a result of war, has obvious attractions. I see one further attraction in the choice of America. The presence of U.N.O. may well bring the problems of Europe nearer to the Middle West and do much to eliminate the last traces of the ancient myth which is called Isolationism, still the most dangerous of all the myths which survive from our former civilisation. With Europe in America constantly ventilating its problems, the conception of all nations, favoured and unfavoured, as members one of another should grow, even in the Middle West of America.

"Quis Custodiet . . . ?" Mr. Bevin has followed Mr. Churchill's example. The gossip columnists say that he travelled to Moscow *with his own doctor*. Do we blame him? Far from it. He goes on an important mission and is a most important man to-day. For he and his mission may decide the fate of humanity, may open or close the door to security and a New Era in human history. So his health is a matter of great concern to us all, and he needs the best advice in avoiding the risks of sudden changes of climate, long hours and heavy banquets. But . . . he chooses *his own doctor*. That is a luxury we, too, have been wont to indulge. We like to be advised by an old friend who knows our insides inside-out. It is a luxury which, it seems, is to be rationed—for us. Perhaps Mr. Bevin does not subscribe to the policy of the Minister of Health and will refuse to "contract in" on the new Health Deal. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* You and I will follow Mr. Bevin into the opposition lobby on this vexed question of the family doctor.

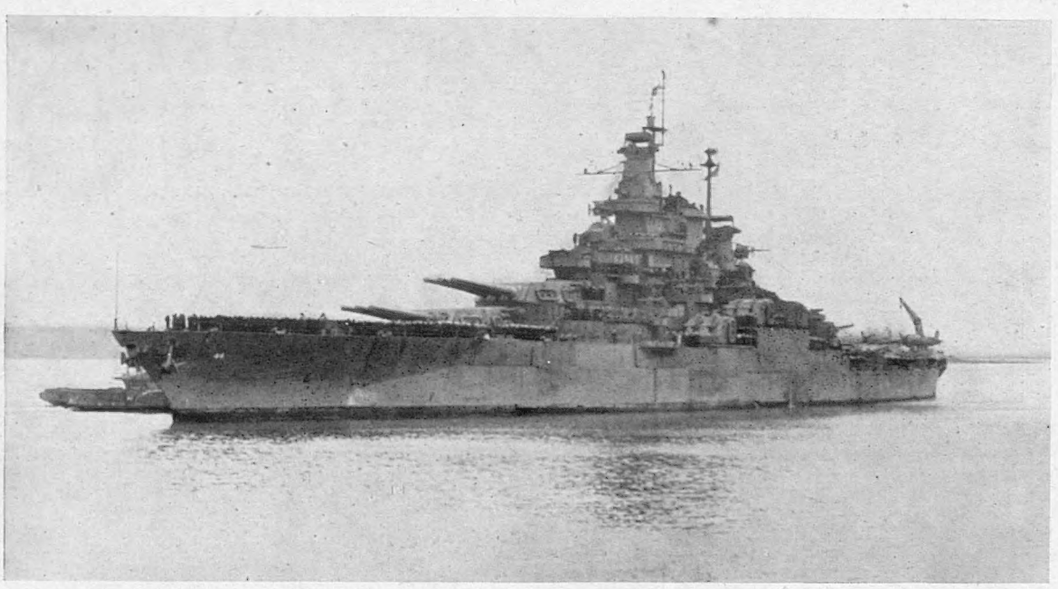
THE OLD STAGER



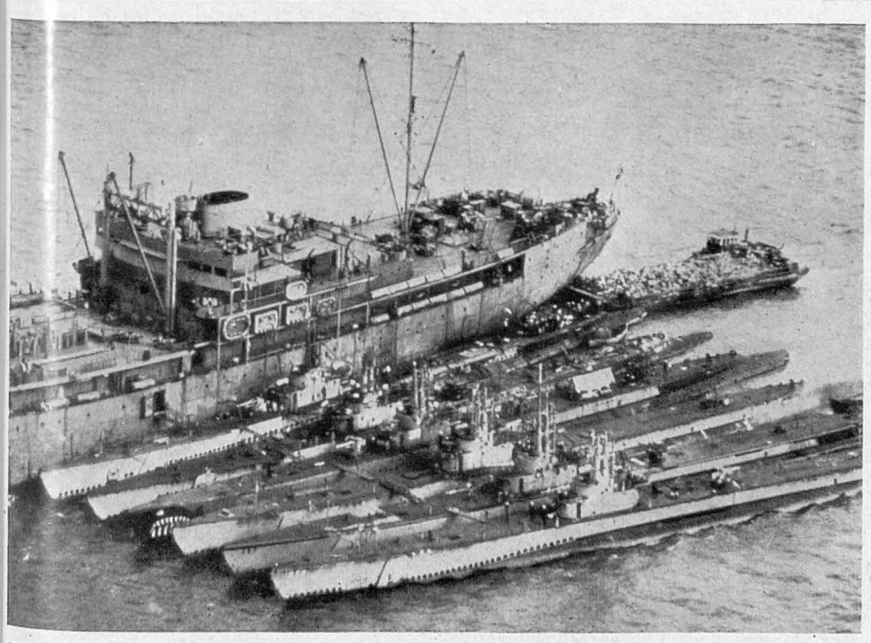
PRESIDENT TRUMAN ENTERTAINS HIS CABINET ABOARD THE PRESIDENTIAL YACHT IN THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD: A picture, taken on December 11, on the deck of the "Williamsburg." It is not often that the members of the Cabinet are photographed in one group such as the above: some of them are hardly known in this country

From the above picture two members of the U.S. Cabinet are missing: they are Mr. J. V. Byrnes, Secretary of State, now in Moscow; and Mr. Robert P. Hannegan, Postmaster-General. The others are—from left to right—Mr. Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labour; Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce; Mr. James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture; President Truman; Mr. Tom Clark, Attorney-General; and Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury

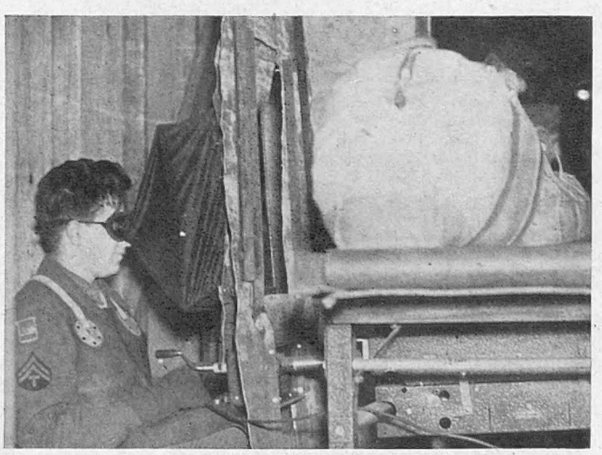
PICTURES OF AMERICAN INTEREST



FOUR YEARS AFTER THE DISASTER AT PEARL HARBOUR: On December 7, 1941, the 32,600-ton battleship *California* was a smouldering hulk resting on the bottom of the harbour after the infamous attack by the Japs. To-day she is as powerful as ever she was, having been thoroughly rebuilt. She carries twelve 14-in. guns with a maximum range stated to be over 35,000 yards. This picture was taken as she steamed into her berth at Philadelphia on the fourth anniversary of her sinking



THEIR WAR TASKS ENDED, the American submarines tie up in San Francisco Bay: There are six of the underwater craft and a submarine tender in this picture. All of them had been engaged in the war against the Japs in the Pacific, where they wrought deadly execution amongst enemy mercantile and naval shipping



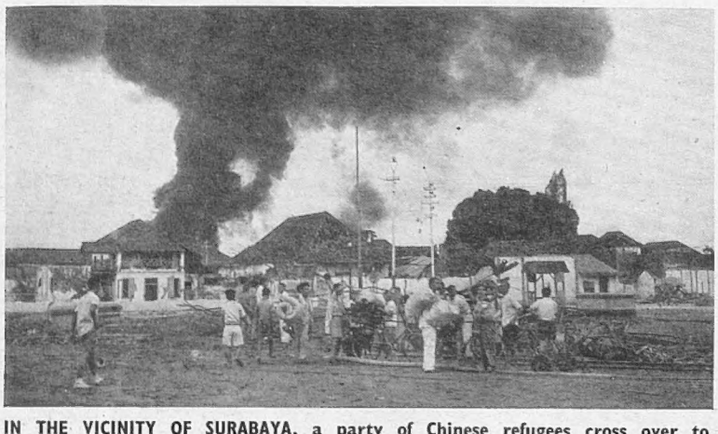
AMERICA IN BRITAIN: Searching soldiers' kits by the fluoroscope. Revolvers, automatics, and ammunition in soldiers' kits are now being detected by fluoroscope at Southampton. In an effort to prevent weapons falling into the hands of criminals in England, this apparatus—similar in action to X-rays—is playing a big part. The operator, looking through a screen, can see all the metal objects in the kitbag

A SCENE IN THE HARBOUR AT SURABAYA after a party of Japanese had been put aboard a cargo-ship to get her into commission again : The ship caught fire and attempts to quell the flames were unsuccessful

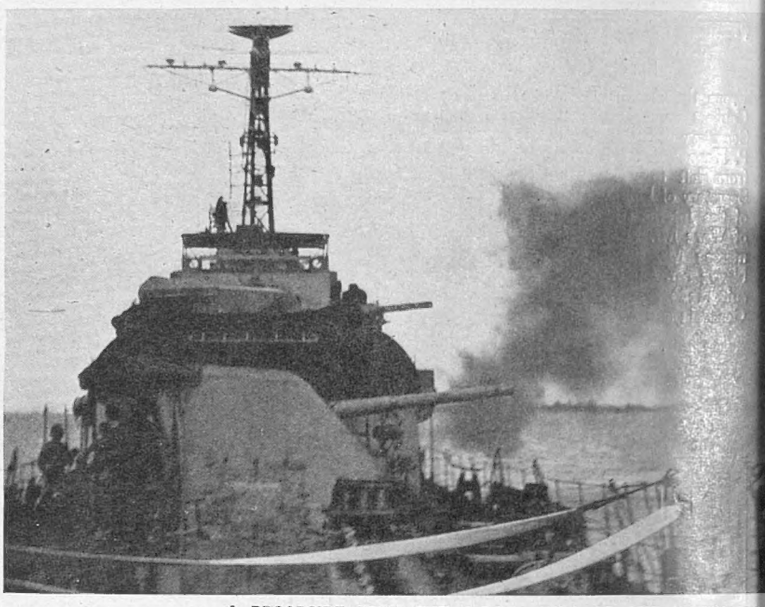
The NAVY ACTION a SURABAY

Three British warshi *Cæsar*, *Cavalier* *Carron*, destroyers of Sixth Flotilla—have operating off the Jav port of Surabaya November 1. At first, took part in the evacu of internees from the t but, later—when the I nesians broke into revolt—they bombarded coast in support of the A

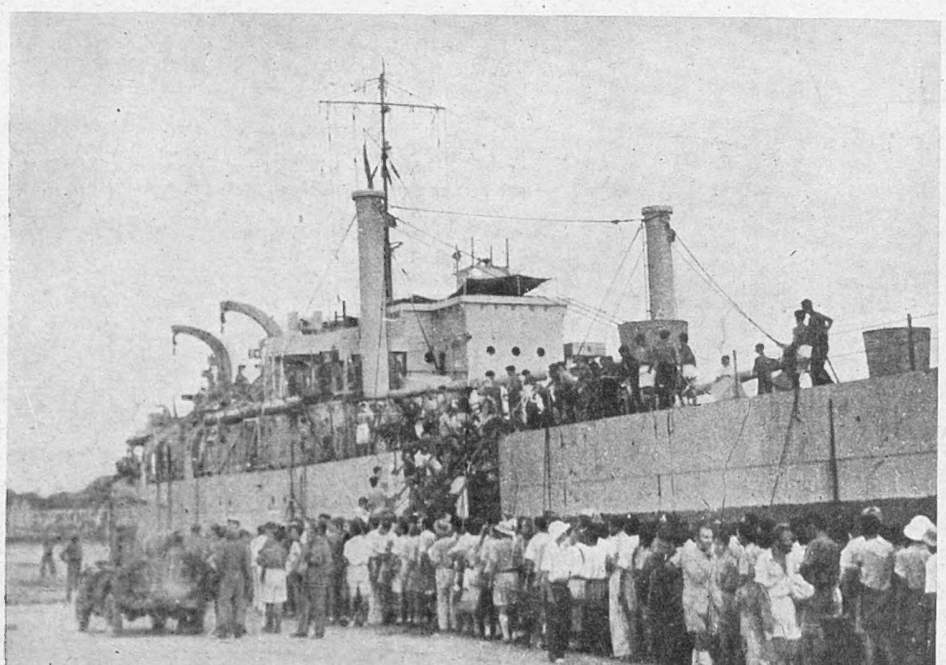
A Japanese cargo which had been lying anchor in the harbour the occupation, caught after a party of Japs had put on board to "flash boilers prior to getting into commission again. the Japs had left, smoke seen coming from the su structure, and the flames began to take hold. A from H.M.S. *Cæsar* mad unsuccessful attempt to the fire under control.



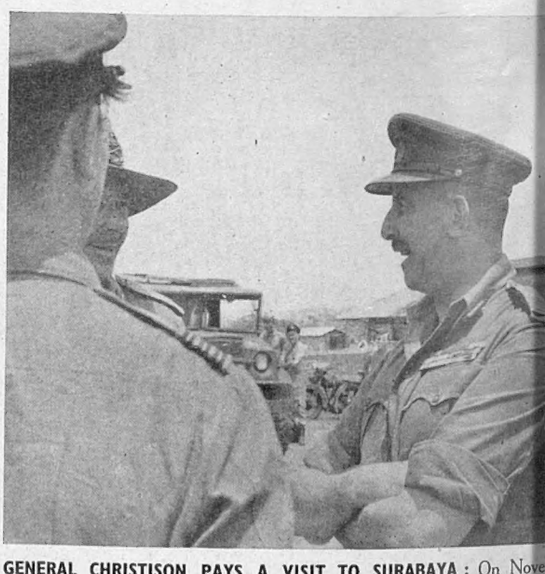
IN THE VICINITY OF SURABAYA, a party of Chinese refugees cross over to the British lines : The Indonesians rose in revolt, and Army and Navy both took a hand in quelling the rebellion. In the distance in this picture are the flames and smoke caused by the naval bombardment of the city and harbour



A BROADSIDE FROM THE 4·5-IN. GUNS OF ONE OF THE TH BRITISH DESTROYERS AT SURABAYA : The bombardm was carried out by "Caesar," "Cavalier" and "Carro Note ammunition being loaded on the left of the pict



INTERNEES BOUND FOR BATAVIA BOARDING A TANK LANDING-SHIP OF THE BRITISH EAST INDIES FLEET AT SURABAYA : There are thousands of Europeans throughout Java gathered in ex-Japanese concentration camps ; many of them are in grave danger from the Indonesian insurgents, who have paid little heed to the orders of the so-called "President," Dr. Soekarno. Where possible, the British Navy have helped in the evacuation of these unfortunate people



GENERAL CHRISTISON PAYS A VISIT TO SURABAYA : On Nove ber 19, Lieut.-General Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander the Netherlands East Indies, paid a visit to troops under his co mand in Surabaya. He was met at the airport by Major-Gene E. C. Mansergh, who commands the 5th Indian Division ; Wi Commander E. H. Constable-Maxwell (in charge of Surabaya Airpo and Brigadier Maclean of the 15th Corps. General Christison here seen on the right

YALISTS DEMONSTRATE FOR THE KING during the celebrations on his twenty-fourth birthday—held in spite of the Premier's ban in Bucharest

THE RUMANIANS RIOT IN BUCHAREST

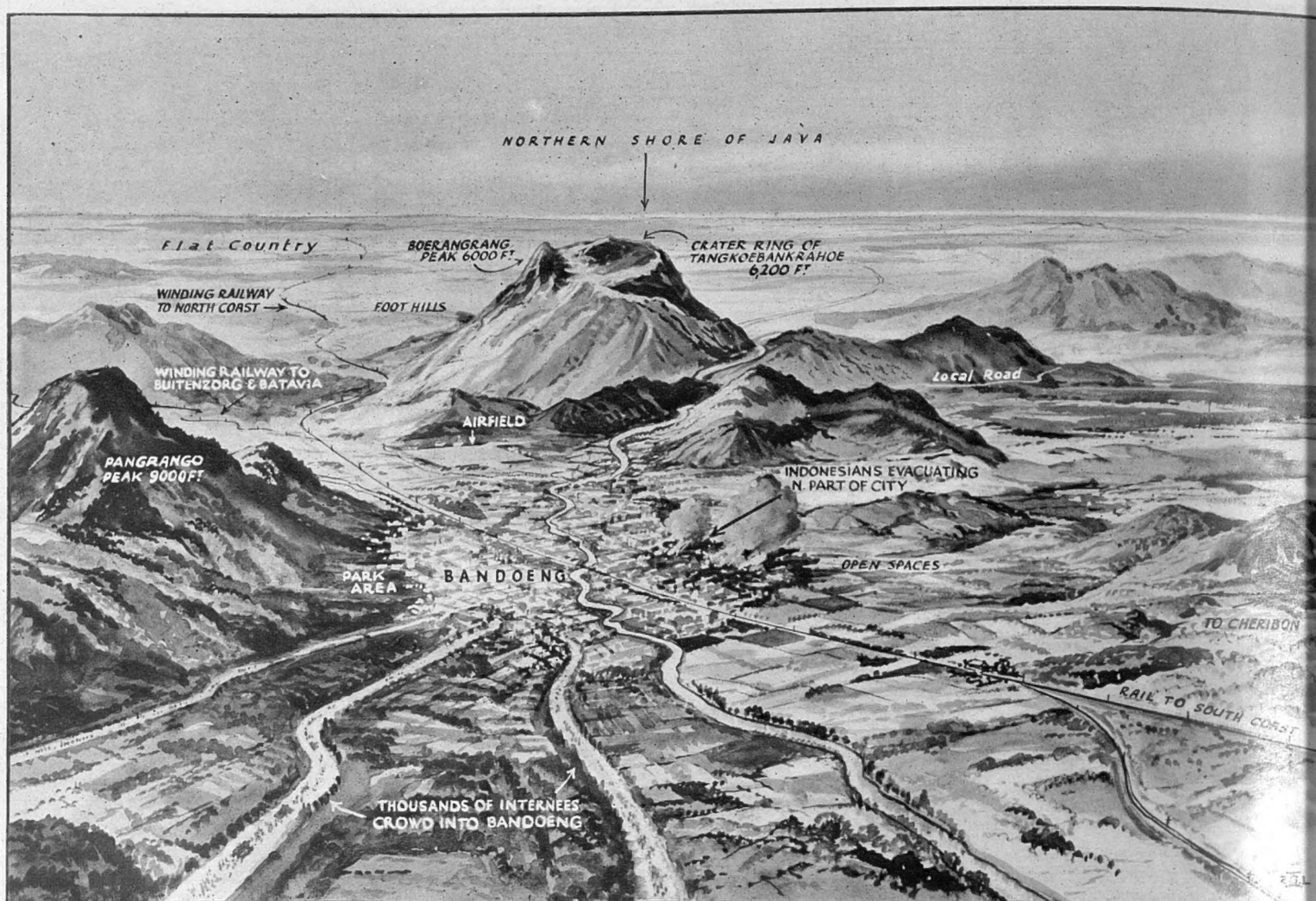
In Rumania, conditions are anything but tranquil, as hostility between the supporters of young King Michael and the Communists rises. Recently, a culminating point was reached on November 8, the twenty-fourth birthday of the King. The Prime Minister, Petra Groza, had issued an order banning public demonstrations; nevertheless, the Royalists assembled in force outside the Royal Palace in Bucharest, to demonstrate their loyalty and to protest against the Communists and other supporters of the Premier. Disturbances followed, and serious clashes between the two factions took place. Soldiers were called out to quell the disturbances, and they fired into the crowd. Five persons were killed and many hundreds wounded.

PART OF THE GREAT CROWD WHICH TURNED OUT IN BUCHAREST ON THE KING'S BIRTHDAY: A short time after this picture was taken, rioting broke out between the Communists and the King's supporters

E COMMUNISTS BURY THEIR DEAD AFTER THE RIOTING IN THE RUMANIAN CAPITAL: The scene as the funeral cortège passed through the streets of Bucharest. The demonstrations broke out in defiance of an order issued by the Prime Minister, Petra Groza, banning public festivities on the twenty-fourth birthday of King Michael. A number of people were killed and many hundreds were wounded

HE RIOTING AT ITS HEIGHT: A huge crowd gathered around a burning truck in front of the Royal Palace. The statue is that of King Carol I of Rumania. Soldiers later broke up the crowds

COMMUNISTS CARRY PORTRAITS OF THEIR DEAD: On the lorry behind are the bodies of the men killed during the rioting before the Royal Palace on the King's Birthday



THE THREATENED CITY OF BANDOENG, WHERE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF DUTCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN INTERNEES HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED IN CAMPS WHIC ARE NOW THREATENED BY THE INSURGENTS: Some of the camps are being guarded by British and Indian troops, but many are in grave danger. The town being cleared of Indonesian insurgents, but this has proved a slow proces The spot where the British relief convoy was ambushed lies to the north west of this view *(See Drawing on right-hand page)*—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

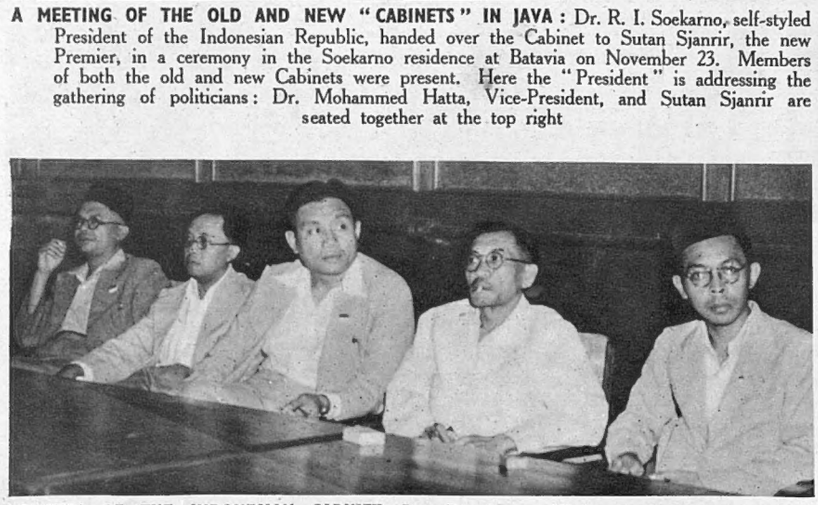
A MEETING OF THE OLD AND NEW "CABINETS" IN JAVA: Dr. R. I. Soekarno, self-styled President of the Indonesian Republic, handed over the Cabinet to Sutan Sjanrir, the new Premier, in a ceremony in the Soekarno residence at Batavia on November 23. Members of both the old and new Cabinets were present. Here the "President" is addressing the gathering of politicians: Dr. Mohammed Hatta, Vice-President, and Sutan Sjanrir are seated together at the top right

A SERIOUS SITUATION IN JAVA

Where the Insurgents Have Attacked the European Internees in the Island

It was decided, at the recent conference at Singapor that full military force should be employed to p an end to the revolt in Java. This was fully ag eed t by the Dutch authorities, as the conditions were to serious to continue, the Indonesian extremists acceptin no orders from their own "Provisional Government. Large British reinforcements are to give Gener Christison all the necessary power he needs to restor order in the island. Hitherto, the British have bee trying to avoid a general conflict, their object being t gain the full surrender of the Japanese and the arms, and to protect the Dutch internees and th prisoners of war.

Up till now, the British, with the small force at the disposal, have only held a few coastal towns whil the extremist forces have been occupying the interio and threatening the internment camps. The proces of evacuating the Dutch internees has been very slow owing to lack of transport, and many tragedies hav taken place—massacres, kidnapping, cutting off of foo and electrical supplies. At Ambarawa and Bandoeng



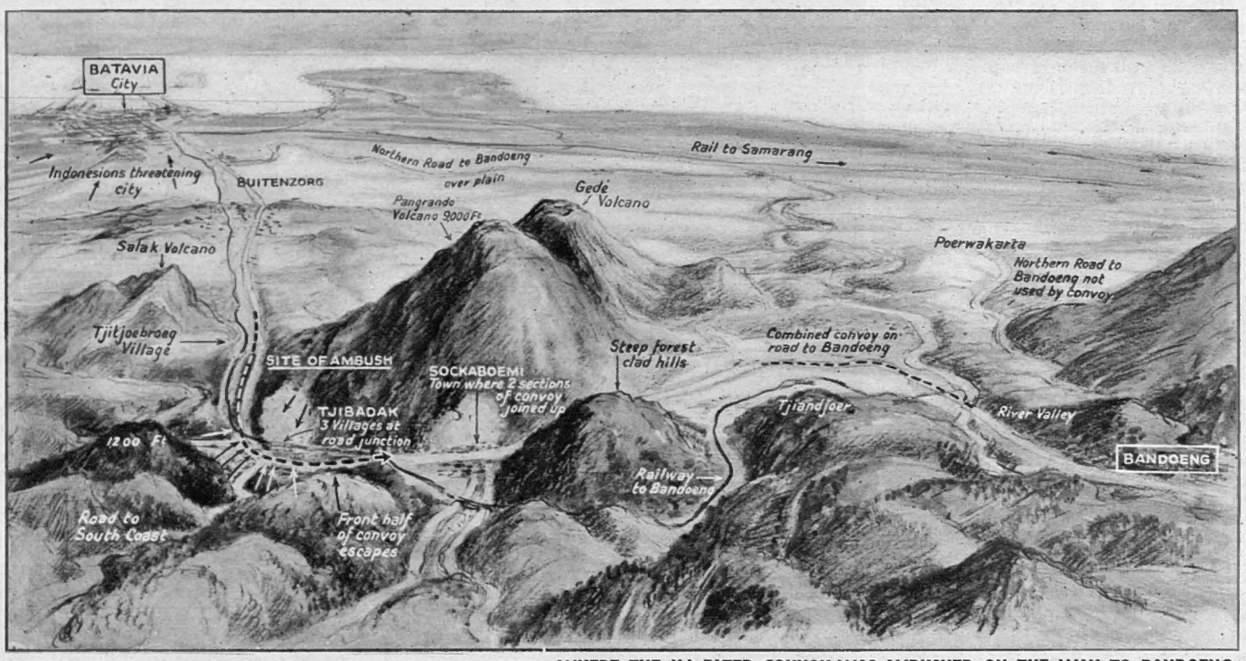
MEMBERS OF THE INDONESIAN CABINET—Dr. Putuhena, Minister of Public Works; Dr. Abdul Katrim, Minister of Communications; Dr. Darmawam Magremboeroeme, Minister of Economics; Dr. Muly, Minister of Education; and Hadji Rasjidi, Minister Without Portfolio

"FIRST LADY" OF INDONESIA: Madame Soekarno, wife of the self-styled President, visits wounded Indonesians in hospital in Batavia. Most o the patients were wounded in the recent street fighting with the British in the Javanese capital

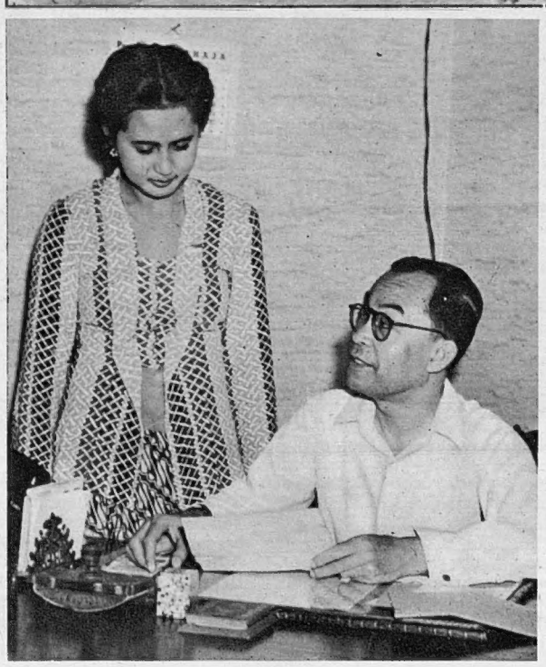
HE PLIGHT OF THE EUROPEAN INTERNEES IN THE CAMPS IN AND AROUND BANDOENG: The alarm has sounded, and women and children attempt to escape from the approaching Indonesian insurgents. The thousands of internees, held prisoners by the Japs for four years and unable to be evacuated from the island, have been living in a state of terror in Java—*Drawing by Edward Osmond*

here thousands of internees are athered, the situation became ore and more dangerous. As any as 57,000 Dutch internees—e ordinary citizens of Java, omen and children, and prisoners f war—remained in Java in ovember, and only a few thou-nds were able to be evacuated to ingapore. A great number had een assembled at Bandoeng, om various camps, as it was con-idered to be a safe place. They ocked in till the population had ollen beyond its capacity, and ost of them had to remain out-ide the safety of Bandoeng's ternment camp. The Gurkhas, ho were holding the town, were ot in sufficient numbers to keep he roving young Indonesian ex-remists from making sudden ttacks, and incidents have been onstantly occurring.

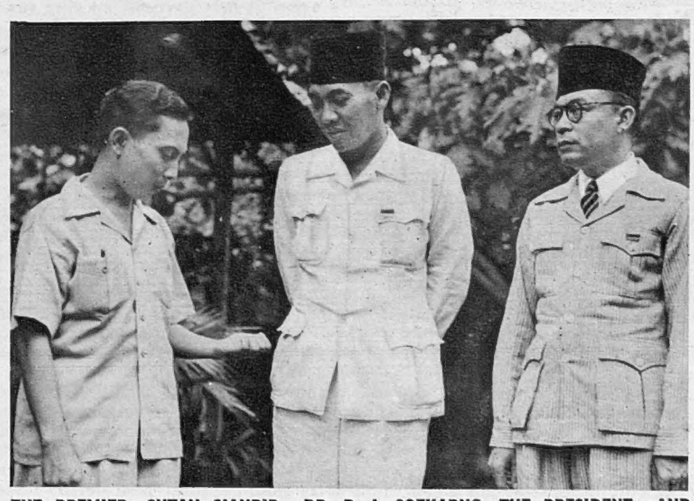
The plight of the unfortunate nternees has become tragic. For ver four years they had been nduring every form of misery and hysical discomfort from the apanese, and now they are in qual plight, driven from one place o another, but with no security. t is not surprising to hear that espair is creeping in, as they see o prospect of relief from all the train and tension, and lack of very form of privacy and comfort. The Indonesian extremists, all of hem apparently very young and well armed with Japanese weapons, have defied all authority, and have been holding sway over all the nterior of Java. It is these rebels whom the British are now about o attack in force, to bring order once again and a peaceful con-dition under which the future of the government of Java can be discussed.



WHERE THE ILL-FATED CONVOY WAS AMBUSHED ON THE WAY TO BANDOENG, at a road junction near a 9,000-ft. volcano: Half of the long column of lorries broke away and reached the nearby town; the other half was held up and attacked by the insurgents—*Drawing by Percy Home*



On right—**THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA AND HIS WIFE: It has only just been revealed that Dr. Mohammed Hatta was married in secret recently at Bandoeng. His wife now often helps her husband in his office in Batavia**



THE PREMIER, SUTAN SJANRIR; DR. R. I. SOEKARNO, THE PRESIDENT; AND DR. HATTA, VICE-PRESIDENT, on the porch of the Soekarno residence in Batavia after the control of the Cabinet had been handed over to the new Premier

OUTSTANDING FIGURES OF THE ATOM YEAR

Memorable Personalities of 1945, One of the Most Sensational Years in the History of the World

By FERDINAND TUOHY

THE year 1945 will be associated with the world's most alarming physical experience since The Flood; and yet, if Noah was undoubtedly the most outstanding figure of his year, though he had naught to do with causes, we are unable to single out any one person in connection with the Atom bomb which *was* caused by human agency.

A dead man, Rutherford, is most mentioned by the manufacturing scientists themselves. Who else? The man who dropped it? Recall his name? Or who ordered it to be dropped first on a town full of people? You're back to anonymity, the Combined Staffs at Washington. There's a justifiable assumption that General Marshall was dominantly close to the question of usage, and that's all.

The bomb also split the year itself in two halves marked "expiring war" and "incipient peace," a circumstance that rather involves the process of selecting outstanding figures for the twelvemonth. One is prone to pass over the earlier wartime candidates in favour of the subsequent, peacetime products. An example: Rundstedt and Scobie ruled the headlines last January, when attention was fastened on the Ardennes and Greece, every bit as much as Ernest Bevin and Dr. Soekarno do to-day—and one mentions the Indonesian leader advisedly, as showing the kind of peace we're yet in.

Yalta recalls the shock of a "Big Three" photograph revealing a white-locked, emaciated Roosevelt enveloped in a cape of prophetic black. When, a few months later, Churchill waved what proved to be a triumphant leave-taking, then there was only One still guiding, of as memorable an international partnership as history holds. Yet what of Stalin himself?

Is he on the way out too, so sick a man that he must keep for months to a spot right off-stage, however crucial the play of events? Some aver he is dead. Others say he is concentrating his tired self on swiftest Atom-bomb work and Russian reconstruction, allowing the Big Others to talk revealingly meanwhile, until he is ready for them.

Incidentally, isn't this "big" and "little" business growing a trifle ridiculous, especially when it is made to refer to persons coming and going on the screen of actuality? For a brief moment after Roosevelt, Stettinius was placed among the "big," and he may come again with the rearing of U.N.O. on American soil.

But—does the "big" refer to the nation, the person, or the office? I've never been sure and only wish we'd stop living so stridently in layers of importance, nations *and* persons. The fellow who leapt at the opportunity of Remagen was as important as anyone the year produced—and who was he?

April saw the end of probably the three most-talked-of men since Bonaparte. Inside three weeks passed Roosevelt, Mussolini and Hitler, and in their respective countries Truman, Parri and Goering took their places in the limelight.

President Truman provides another warning to Americans that the Vice-Presidency should not be treated as a backwater in which anyone who doesn't much matter can be placed. Mortality demonstrates the contrary. After the customary inebriated publicising, or boosting, the "honeymoon period" visited on Mr. Truman is over, and he is found to be what he never ceased being—an above-the-average little man with push from the provinces who makes mistakes and gaffes in vast and intricate affairs for the simple reason that he has never been versed in them.

After having been hailed as *the* man for Italy, Parri quickly departed. He didn't last nearly as long as Renner in Austria, only political survivor of the last aftermath, along with Churchill and Benes.

With Goering it is different. We've had this fellow for nigh fifteen years, but who will deny that he hasn't taken on a new lease of life, if a brief one, judging by the manner in which all the Nuremberg accused are referred to as already in the noose, despite the efforts of an English Judge to foster the innocent-until-proved-guilty tradition?

The only other Germans I can think of as qualifying for the Main Window of 1945 are two of the "Fraülein" tribe: Irma Grese and Eva Braun. The Bremen farmer's daughter of twenty-one qualified from the Hitler Maidens through a combination of juvenile leadership, toughness (cruelty in the gangster sense) and looks—although, studying her in the flesh, I thought these had been overrated. Eva Braun took a mode of exit which should gain her a niche in the all-time gallery of notorious women, which was what she was after. A pity that the public prints do not tell equally of a Mme. Péri, much responsible for French women's resounding electoral début. Now that Americans have taken more unto themselves than any people in history, top American names are destined to soar immediately. Take how Byrnes was closing Manhattan night-places one day, and laying down the Atom the next. Byrnes may or may not be back on his Florida estate by the spring; there'll always be a Secretary, and from now on he's going to wield an authority that would frighten greater men.

LORD KEYNES RETURNS TO ENGLAND after his arduous activities in Washington: Lord Keynes, prime negotiator of the United States Loan Agreement and one of Britain's leading economists, with Lady Keynes on their arrival in London, after journeying from America in the liner *Queen Elizabeth* to be present at the debate in the House of Lords. Lady Keynes is the brilliant Russian ballet dancer formerly known as Lydia Lopokova

Longer in growing, and sounder for the fact, is the fame of an Eisenhower, who seems to be held in as much respect as human being as he is as soldier. "Ike" may not have finished with the personal flourish of a Foch. But how the Marshal would have relished the co-ordinated push beyond the Rhine! May the forceful, effective and modest Eisenhower not remain too long at his new military desk, for such as he are indeed wanted in the outside world.

Of a different kidney is MacArthur, once mentioned as President of those United States and then famous for his Censorship. Still, how he got back! And, for that matter, is still getting his own back—as in advising "The Son of Heaven" that henceforth he will communicate with his ancestors strictly as Mister Hirohito.

Before the soldiers re-enter their routine tents, after having bestrode the heights, here is occasion to honour Europe's Alexander and Montgomery, and Russia's Zhukov. The two first flourished on the experience they gained in the 1914-18 war, even as Wellington was to prepare in the Peninsula for matching up to Napoleon. Zhukov of the tummyful of medals and the capacity to get on at highest level no matter what inter-Allied growlings are heard nightly at lower Berlin levels . . . Zhukov shares with Molotov the distinction of being regarded as "Russia's Number Two."

It has certainly been Molotov's year, what with his super-yacht headquarters at San Francisco, his body-guard in London, and his "Russia has spoken" attitude in most places. Bevin's year too. The effort to permeate foreign affairs with the employment and economic side derives from I.L.O. experience, and some foresaw the inevitability of the present attempt, during the last years at Geneva. If Bevin falls, it will be a good, loud splash with plenty of freshness about it.

Of course, Mr. Attlee's piloting to the July milestone travelled far afield, farther than Mr. Laski—and what a strange way the latter has of "speaking for England" by telling foreigners where they're all wrong! Two who engage more fittingly on the task are Sir Hartley Shawcross and Lord Keynes.

The tendency is to linger too long with British names, thereby mislaying perspective, so I'll mention but three more: Dr. Evatt, Mr. Mackenzie King and Lord Louis Mountbatten. The first put himself well over at San Francisco by standing out against "Big" domination; the second once again won the right to be Canada's spokesman; "The Supremo" has been that rare thing—a modern expression of royal ability in competition with the commonality.

The fast-fading year has been no favouring one for princes. The lengthy fight made by Leopold III brought him back to the stage, though how it can bring him to Brussels without severely injuring Belgians, I cannot see.

The magnetic attraction exerted by a throne that is a barred one is a subject for kings only to discuss. Meanwhile, Leopold III has a couple of stiff customers in his path in the persons of Spaak and Van Aacke, the latter being strongly entrenched by reason of his effective direction of Belgian recovery.

The storm round a second throne sent to the top the only Churchman of our company: Archbishop Damaskinos.

Has France blazed a trail as regards religion and politics? To me, the most interesting thing about the Government that came from October's election is that Catholics—practising ones—and Communist "unbelievers" sit side by side in it. "We have ceased to differ for the moment over what happens to us afterwards," explains a French friend. "We are engaged with what happens to us now." And so we see the four leading French names: De Gaulle and Thorez ("*les Frères Lillois*"), Bidault, who has made good with everyone, and Schumann, ex-Jew leader of the Progressive Catholics.

Yet another Frenchman who has every right to notice is old "Elephant" Jouhaux, chief of the World Trade Union Movement. Chance put me more than once beside Jouhaux at Geneva occasions, and he certainly could overlay uninitiated neighbours.

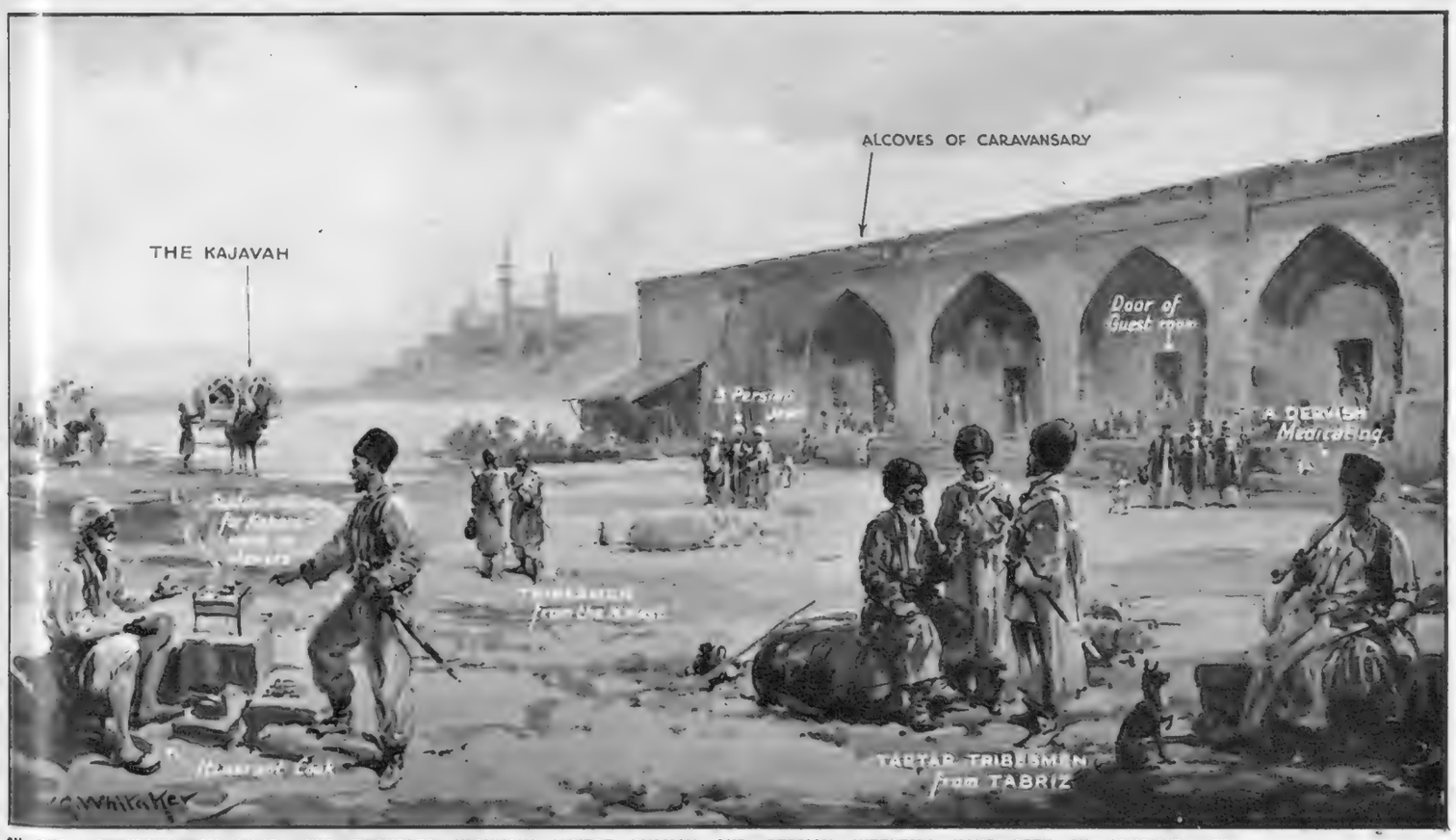
A last writing of names that once made daily history: Pétain, who finishes on Loti's Oléron, and Laval. Exit Quisling too. But, of Tojo, more follows. So, for this kind of annual survey, one turns the searchlight this way and that. Ah! I've caught some others. Nehru, who gains on Gandhi; T. V. Soong, who tries to "talk turkey" with the Chinese Communists; Peron, of Argentina; Giral in Mexico, and Negrin nearer home; and ever Ib'n Saud seems to be the person in all the Middle East.

In medicine, it has been a year of honour for Sir Alexander Fleming, of Penicillin. In music, Johannes ("Melody") Brahms twists youth round his whiskers. In painting, Picasso angers, appals, delights. "The Oxhead Taking Lunch" did not seem to need much explaining. Or was it? In literature, MacArthur—or should it be Kathleen Winser? In sport—but the dynamo is only just beginning to whirr again.

A SCENE DURING THE ELECTIONS IN ALBANIA, WHERE THE PEOPLE VOTED FOR THE LIST OF CANDIDATES PROPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENT: The procession through the old market square of Tirana, the capital, past the Muhammadan mosque—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

The ALLIES RECOGNISE ALBANIA

The elections in Albania were carried out on a plan which has become increasingly common in certain parts of Europe of late. There was but one list of candidates—that proposed by the Government; so that any opposition was of little practical use. The Government candidates were all returned, and this was generally described as "an outstanding victory for the National Democrat Front, as expected." Shortly after the elections, it was announced that the Three Great Powers had decided to recognise the Albanian Provisional Government: this caused very great satisfaction throughout the country, and thousands of peasants are reported to have entered Tirana, the capital, to take part in "demonstrations of gratitude." One such is depicted in the drawing above. Tirana is still primitive: its market square bears traces of the old Muhammadan influence, when the town was occupied by the Turks, in the mosque and minaret, which are its most important buildings



ON THE TABRIZ-TEHERAN ROAD, THE TROUBLED HIGHWAY WHERE RUSSIAN AND PERSIAN INTERESTS HAVE BEEN IN CONFLICT: The scene in one of the caravanserais, where many strange types from the hills and deserts meet—*Drawing by W. G. Whitaker*

TROUBLE in the KINGDOM of PERSIA

THE SPHERE'S artist gives us in the above drawing a view of a typical Persian caravanserai courtyard, lying off the main northern road to Tabriz. To such a place, the guests take their own bed and bedding. In the background here, a Kajavah is arriving. This consists of two balanced cages which are slung across the back of a mule. If the balance is properly adjusted, riding in the Kajavahs is not unpleasant. To the right is a group of Jews who date their descent from the time of Cyrus; their ancestors did not return to Palestine when the Emperor issued his decree permitting the Jews to do so. In the foreground on the left is an itinerant cook. He is being asked for some kabobs—chopped meat roasted on a skewer over a red-hot charcoal fire. In the centre is a group of the more remote hillmen from the north—they are still armed in a semi-primitive fashion. They wear the Near Eastern type of busby. In the right-hand corner is seated a Dervish, who may belong to one of several types. The term, in fact, is used in more than one connection. As a member of one of the religious confraternities of Islam, the "Dervish" is neither a fanatically-inspired warrior nor a sturdy beggar. The Dervishes represent the element in Muhammadanism, by no means negligible, which seek a wider sphere for its emotions than that generally afforded within the confines of rigid orthodoxy. The Persian Dervish frequently wears an outer garment of white, with a conical tapering head-dress

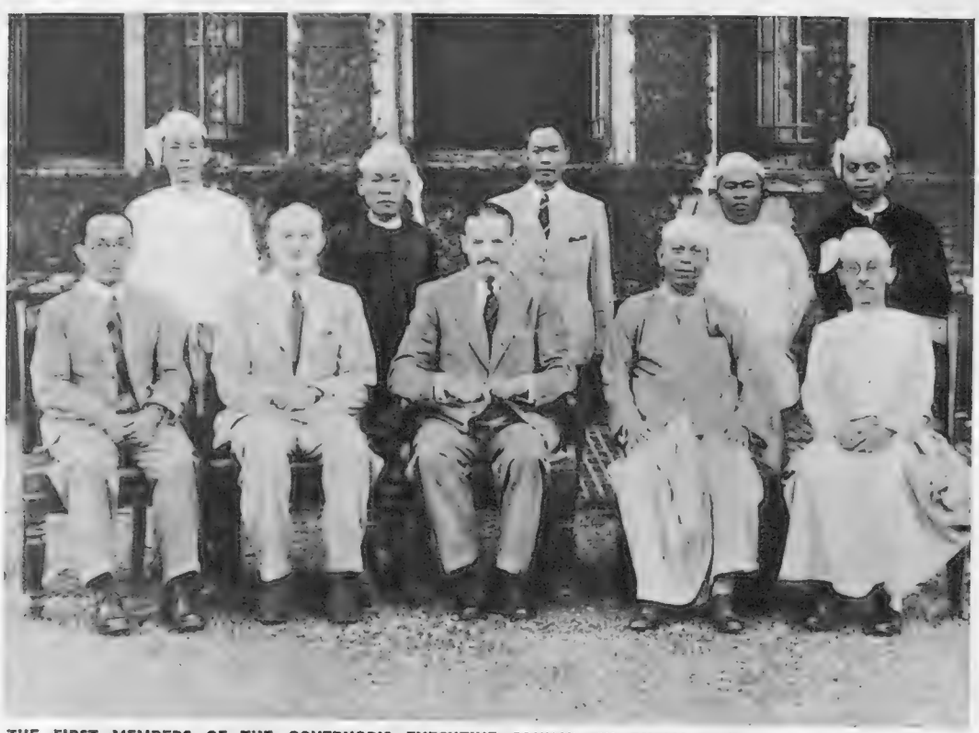
NEWS-PICTURES FROM FOREIGN LANDS

Recent Photographs from Many Quarters of the Globe

MR. GANDHI HAS INTERVIEWS WITH THE GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, MR. R. G. CASEY. On the last of the three days, Mr. Gandhi maintained his "Day of Silence," and the conversations had to be conducted in writing! These meetings are the prelude to a meeting between Gandhi and the Viceroy

On left—

It is learnt that Mahatma Gand did not break his "Day of Silenc at the meeting he had with t Governor of Bengal, Mr. Richa G. Casey, on December 3. T was the third consecutive Gandh Casey talk, and there is no dou that they dealt with vital iss for Bengal and India. Wh questioned by the Governo Gandhi handed over his repli written on paper



THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN BURMA: a photograph taken on the day that the first selection of members were sworn in at Government House in Rangoon on November 3. These are the men who will now help the British Governor — From left to right, in the front row, are—Sir Htoon Aung Cyaw, Adviser to the Governor of Burma; Sir John Wise; the Governor, Sir Reginald Dorman Smith; Sir Paw Tun, Adviser to the Governor; and U Pu. In the second row are Man Ba Kin, U Ba Chn, U Aye, U Lun, and U Yan Aung

—BUT AT THE END OF THE THIRD DAY, Gandhi posed fo his picture with Mr. Casey in the Governor's stud at Government House, Calcutta

On left—**THE AUSTRALIAN MAJOR WHO FACES A COURT-MARTIAL for broadcasting for the Japs:** Major Charles Cousens, of Sydney, is under open arrest on a charge of making broadcasts for the Japanese while a prisoner of war in their hands. He has been undergoing medical tests at the 113th Australian General Hospital. Here he is seen with his son Robert at his home in Mosman, Sydney

THE EXECUTION OF THE GERMAN GENERAL DOSTLER IN ITALY: He was executed by an American firing squad at Aversa, in Italy, on December 1, after being condemned to death by an American Military Court for the summary shooting in March 1944 of fifteen American P.O.W.s. He shouted "Long live Germany!" as the hood was placed over his head. Here he is being tied up to the stake while a chaplain reads the last rites

BRITISH SAILORS ON PARADE in Wellington, New Zealand : Men from H.M. aircraft-carrier *Indefatigable* and the destroyers *Urchin* and *Wizard* took part in a parade through Wellington recently. The salute was taken by the Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, opposite Wellington railway station. The music was provided by the band of the Royal Marines

GRACIE FIELDS IN VIENNA : A picture of the film and stage actress taken when she visited Vienna last month to entertain British troops. She sang from the stage of the Ensa Burger Theatre. The entertainment also included Benny Bromnick and his Swing Band, with Audrey Wraith, singer and dancer, and Frank Bunn, pianist

AMERICAN WEDDING IN BERLIN : The bride, the groom, and the guest. A marriage was celebrated at the Telefunken Building, Berlin District Headquarters, between Gypsy Markoff, of New York City, and Captain David Harter, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who is attached to the Berlin District H.Q. The bride is a well-known U.S.O. (United Service Organisation) artist who has taken her own troupe of performers to Germany to entertain American forces. The wedding was attended by General Joseph McNarney (left), who has taken over General Eisenhower's post as Commander of the United States troops in Europe

BRAVING THE ELEMENTS FOR NYLON STOCKINGS : Though a snowstorm was raging at the time, these girls patiently waited in a long queue for a New York department store to open after the word had got around that nylon stockings were to be sold there. British women may take what comfort they will from the knowledge that there are *some* shortages in America

CIVIL SERVANTS STRIKE IN PARIS : A strike of French Civil Servants, ranging from teachers to tram conductors, has taken place in Paris, as the Government did not agree to their demands for better conditions. All the Underground traffic stopped for one hour. A teacher in a Paris school is seen reading his paper, while the children, with arms folded, have stopped work too

EMPTY POST OFFICES during the strike of Civil Servants in Paris : Girls sit at their pigeon-holes behind "closed" notices while other employees in the background discuss the situation

FROM THREE of the ENEMY COUNTRIES

Recent Pictures from Germany, Austria and Japan

THE MARCH OF DEATH: A HANDFUL OF THE SURVIVORS REST ON THE RAILWAY LINE. These two heartbreaking pictures, taken on the outskirts of Berlin, give some idea of the agony which this winter means for the displaced persons. This handful of people is all that is left of 150 persons who started on October 14 this year from Lodz, in Poland, on what was to become a terrible "death march," after they had been turned out of the country by the Poles. Their destination was Berlin, and to them Berlin was to be the end of their suffering. But Berlin is a barren, inhospitable waste, with no means of providing food or shelter. The journey these people have made, the privations they have suffered, have been in vain

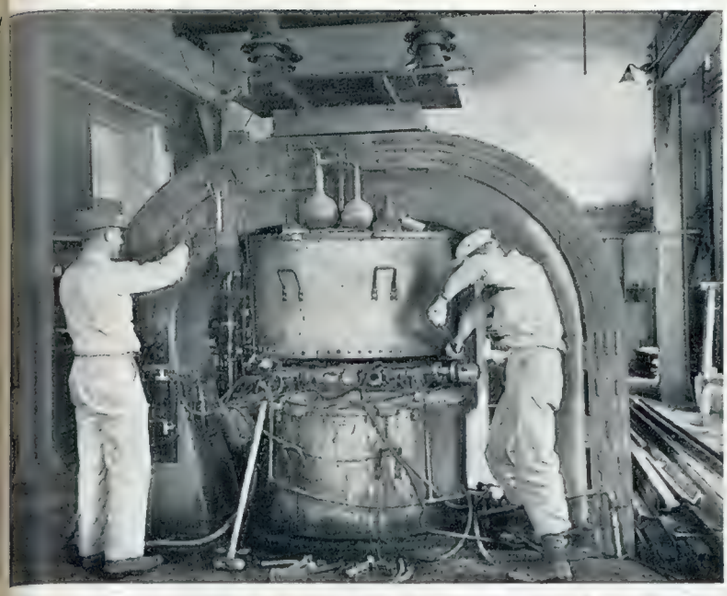
TIRED FEET CAN CARRY THEM NO LONGER: The handful of survivors wrap themselves in blankets and wait in the hope that a British train will pick them up

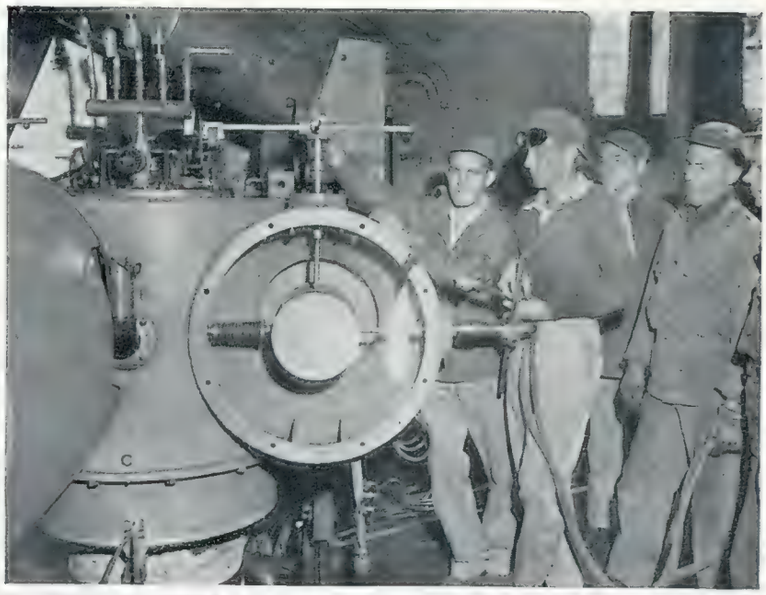
ARMY BLANKETS MAKE WARM COATS IN BERLIN: A dress fitter stitching on the sleeves of a blanket coat designed by Nolte's fashion house. If you take an old pair of curtains or a blanket to Nolte's fashion house, on the Kurfuerstendamm—Berlin's Regent Street—they will fashion for you a dress or coat. There are, of course, stipulations. The customer must take along the lining from an old coat and supply her own thread. There is a little padding in supply which comes from Leipzig and is manufactured from waste paper and cotton. Few of the coats are dyed, but are worn in their original Army grey. Many Berlin women can be seen wearing these blanket coats in the house

A DEMONSTRATION "ARCON" PREFABRICATED HOUSE IS BUILT IN HAMBURG: This is one of four that have been erected in the B.A.O.R. area. It was built by German labour under the direction of a British staff-sergeant. Two A.T.S. girls demonstrate the house to all Service callers. The troops are able to inspect and criticise the prefabricated house which is being offered to their wives and families at home. Their opinion is much the same in all cases: although not impressed with the outside appearance, most of the visitors are pleased with the modern equipment and layout

NEW "TALES FROM THE VIENNA WOODS": In the foreground boys are gathering bricks and wood to repair and heat their damaged house. In the background is the burnt-out Ferris Wheel of Vienna's famous Wurstel Prater. Vienna, capital of Austria, immortalised in song and story, is no longer gay. Through the famous Vienna Woods, which once inspired Strauss to compose some of the world's greatest waltzes, echoes a new tune—the sawing of timber. Vienna, in keeping with every European capital, is suffering from an acute fuel shortage. Every day, men and women, rich and poor, can be seen trudging towards the famous woods in search of fuel—while others search through the numerous wrecked buildings in the city. With the prospects of a hard, bitter winter, life in Vienna this year will be anything but gay!

TWO WOMEN, CARRYING FUEL WHICH THEY HAVE GATHERED IN THE WOODS AROUND VIENNA, trudge homewards to the city along a road in the Grinzing district





APANESE ATOMIC EQUIPMENT IS PREPARED FOR DESTRUCTION ON THE ORDERS OF GENERAL MacARTHUR : *On left*—Small apparatus is being taken apart by U.S. occupation troops ; *On right*—Research equipment is being destroyed by electric torches

was discovered recently that the Japs had erected plants in three cities for the manufacture atomic bombs and for research into atomic energy. These plants have now been destroyed der orders from General MacArthur, as part of the Allied policy of eliminating Japanese r-making potential. The machines thus destroyed included five cyclotrons, some of the parts of which were loaded on to ships for dumping in the Pacific Ocean. In the United States, General MacArthur has been criticised for thus destroying equipment which, some people believe, should have been taken back to the United States for use in American atom-bomb factories

HE SCENE IS TOKYO : American soldiers and sailors are crowding round a counter in the new "Tokyo PX," a store opened by the U.S. Army and advertised as the greatest Souvenir Heaven yet organised. Two Jap girls are attending to the customers, who pay for their goods in Japanese currency

THE SAME OLD STORY ! Chinese children in Shanghai are fighting for the chewing-gum dispensed by the U.S. sailors. This delicacy is rare in China, and was brought in, in big quantities, by the American Seventh Fleet

NTOUCHED BY WAR : A Jap craftsman in Kyoto works on an ancient loom ; on the left is some of his finished work. While Allied bombs dropped all over the Japanese island of Honshu, the city of Kyoto, lying about 230 miles west of Tokyo, experienced little of the ruin and devastation caused by Allied attack and continued with its ancient silk industry. This shop, one of the oldest of its kind in the city, produces handbags and table and wall coverings. All are patterned in silk and take on many exquisite Oriental designs

ANOTHER SCENE FROM THE JAPANESE ISLE OF HONSHU : Although at a tempo lessened by the war, in shops such as this the natives continue to fashion beautiful, saleable goods out of silk thread. This old woman uses a primitive-type wheel to spin the silk thread in her shop. Lining the shelves is the silk thread she will use to make brocade. American soldiers and sailors are ready customers for goods such as these, and great quantities are being sent back by them to the U.S.

C

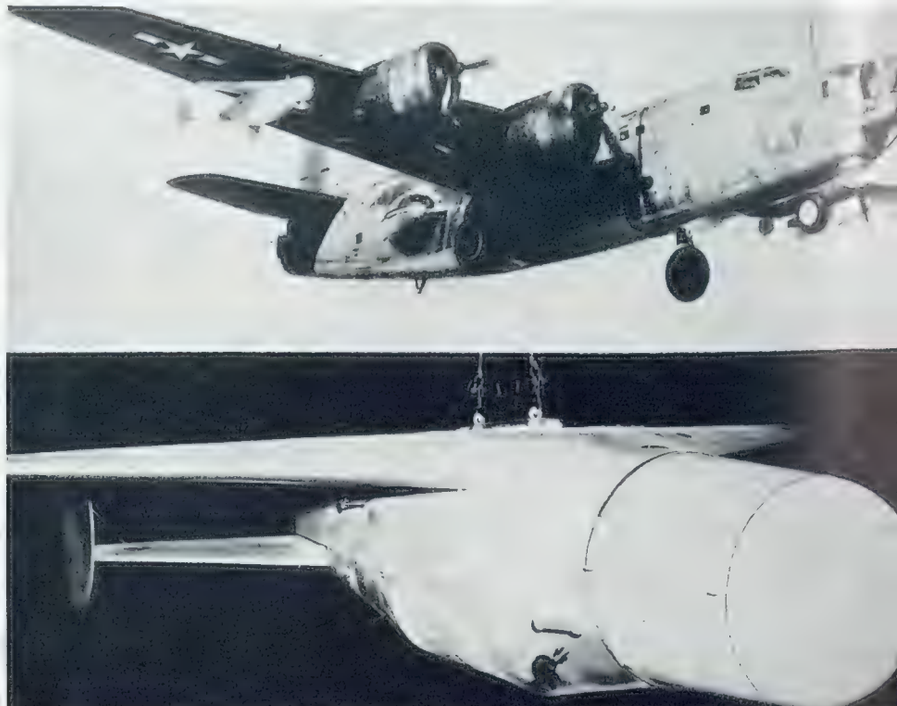
BRITAIN'S GREAT WARTIME AIR BASE, INTO WHICH CAME ALL THE AIRCRAFT FROM THE AMERICAN CONTINENT: This was terminal point in Europe for all cross-Atlantic traffic by air. After much debate in Parliament, it is likely that this magnificently-equipped airfi at Prestwick will play a very large part in coming aerial developments in Britain—*Drawing by E. G. Lambert*

FLYING NEWS from BRITAIN and the U.S.

—With Special Sphere Drawings

Prestwick and Ayrshire possess an aerodrome which, during the last five years, gained a world-wide reputation for its clear-weather conditions. It was the eastern terminal for all cross-Atlantic flights, and the point to which thousands of aircraft came and went on their wartime errands. The surrounding hills shelter it from disturbing winds: the Isle of Arran, in particular, pushes up the clouds from the west so that ceilings rarely descend lower than 1,000 ft. Prestwick also has the geographical advantage of being at the end of a North Atlantic route 250 miles shorter than the more southerly ocean routes to New York. This fact reduces the fuel load to a material extent; it is possible to carry twenty passengers against the fifteen on full ocean routes. Its general geographical position on the sea edge of Europe confers strategic advantages upon the district of South-West Scotland, which should, in the near future, induce the planes of Western Europe to use this well-placed field. The conditions which made the Clyde a great water highway to Glasgow seem destined to repeat themselves in the case of Prestwick. Scotland is at the present time very air-minded, and is watching civil aviation developments with keen interest. For the moment, the Government have decided to use the southern bases provided by Hurn and Poole for the cross-Atlantic rou But air travel is still in its infancy: and Prestwick is fu equipped to receive every type of land aircraft flying to-

A NEW REVELATION BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY—THE "BAT" BOMB: This radar-guided missile is here seen slung under the wing of a Privateer patrol-bomber. The giant planes carried one under each wing. The "Bat" was directed to its target by radar echoes



ONE UNDER EACH WING: ***Above*****—A Privateer with its two tiny "Bat" bombs;** ***Below*****—A close- of the radar-guided weapon, and the method by which it is suspended.** A closely-guarded sec of the war was disclosed by the American Navy on December 12, when it was revealed that the Navy h perfected a radar-guided "Bat" bomb, resembling a baby plane. It has been credited with destroying ma tons of Japanese naval and mercantile vessels during the last year of the war. The "Bat" is about 12 long, with a 10-ft. wing-span; it carries a heavy charge of high explosives. They are launched fr Privateer patrol-bombers and are guided to their objective by radar echoes; they will follow their tar despite evasive manœuvres. The small size of the "Bat" and its amazing speed make it almost immu from enemy fire. The name suggests the principle on which the weapon operates: live "bats" give short sound-pulses and guide themselves by the echo. The "Bat's" radar pilot was more efficient than Jap Kamikaze counterpart in the "Baka" bomb. The radar could "see" under any conditions, quicker to react, and never got "cold feet." Navy Privateer patrol-bombers, with a "Bat" slung un each wing, could stay out of anti-aircraft range to launch the missiles

THE LARGEST AIRCRAFT-CARRIER IN THE WORLD : AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSION OF THE 45,000-TON U.S.S. "MIDWAY," off which it is possible to fly twin-engined bombers. She is reported to be capable of accommodating more than eighty aircraft on board—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

The colossal *Midway* was recently anchored off New York, so that Americans could get a close-up of the world's biggest aircraft-carrier during the Navy Day ceremonies which culminated in a review of the fleet by President Truman. The 45,000-ton vessel was launched in March 20 ; in the summer, she was taken to the Norfolk Yard, in Virginia, for commissioning ; today, she is serving with the United States Fleet. Up till the launching of the *Midway*, the biggest aircraft-carriers had been the American *Essex* class of 27,000 tons and the British *Indomitable* class of 23,000 tons. The length of her flight-deck is prodigious, with a great projection over the stern ; she can carry, and successfully fly off, heavy bombers : it is stated that she can carry more than eighty aircraft, which may be twin-engined. *Midway* is also faster, and more closely subdivided into watertight compartments, than her predecessors

TWO STRANGE AIRCRAFT DEVELOPED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE WAR, WHICH HAVE NOW BEEN FULLY TESTED BY BRITISH PILOTS AT FARNBOROUGH. The top plane is a Dornier 335, which has push-and-pull airscrews ; two motors, one in front and one behind the cockpit ; a double tail ; and a retractable tricycle undercarriage. The lower plane is the Arado 232B transport plane, or "Caterpillar" ; it has no fewer than twenty-three landing wheels under the fuselage ; four engines ; and an enormous body—*Drawing by Roland Davies*

The Dornier 335 illustrated above is one of the most unusual of the German aircraft now in the hands of the R.A.F. It has been stated that it has a top speed of 472 m.p.h., achieved by two motors driving two airscrews at front and back of the plane. The tail is curious in design, the lower and upper parts being nearly similar. Quite obviously, a "belly landing," with wheels retracted, would be a risky business in view of the presence of the rear propeller and tail assembly ! The Arado shown in the lower part of the drawing is a freak : it had a top speed of 210 m.p.h., but could carry a huge load. The plane could be lifted up for landing and take-off on to three tricycle wheels ; but for loading it was lowered on to its ten pairs of "caterpillar" wheels. Both these aircraft, and a number of other German types, have now been thoroughly tested by the R.A.F. at their experimental establishment at Farnborough

THE EARLIEST OF THE ROYAL EFFIGIES: KING HENRY III, SEEN IN PROFILE, showing a thoughtful face. The Royal circlet appears to be of one piece with the head of the statue. The effigy was made by William Torel, a goldsmith of London, in the years 1291-2: it is of bronze gilt, Flemish florins having been melted down for the gilding. The King wears an open crown ornamented with trefoils, which was formerly adorned with simulated jewels

A WONDERFUL EXHIBITION IN SOUTH KENSINGTON

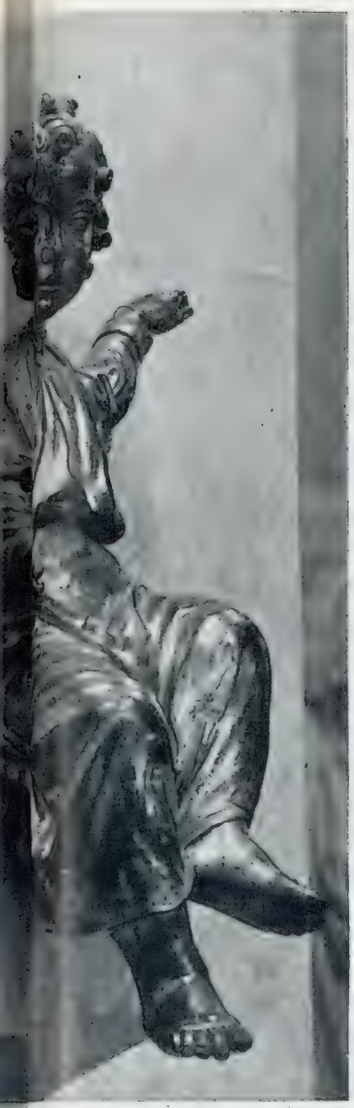
The Westminster Abbey Effigies at the Victoria and Albert Museum

—Specially Photographed for The Sphere

ONE OF TORRIGIANI'S ANGELS: Four the corners of Henry VII's to Victoria and Albert Museum wil

ONE OF THE FIGURES FROM THE HENRY VII CHAPEL AT WESTMINSTER, the last portion of the Abbey to be built: It shows St. Laurence, garbed as a deacon, reading a book resting on a stand. It is carved out of Caen stone, and has been described as one of the finest impressions of thoughtful study ever depicted in sculpture. St. Laurence was ordained deacon in A.D. 257, and was put to death in Rome in the foll owing year

FROM THE TRIFORIUM OF THE HENRY VII CHAPEL: A philosopher, prophet, looking through his spectacles at a hanging scroll. He wearing a twisted head-dress with turned-up brim, and conveys an impression complete absorption in his task. At the Victoria and Albert Museum there is a opportunity of seeing these figures which, in the Abbey itself, are difficult to st in detail, owing to their elevated position in the Triforium



of exquisite Renaissance figures decorate mb and the other effigies now at the l bved to the Abbey some time in 1946

During the war the Royal effigies, and other specially valuable sculptured figures from minster Abbey, were removed for safety special hiding-places. They have all been fully cleaned and are now to be seen at the toria and Albert Museum, some of them the first time. Owing to their position the Abbey, either too high on the walls obscured by the grilles of the tombs, could not be seen in any detail. Now they be examined close at hand, and they leave with the impression, as the Dean truly , that the Abbey is indeed a veritable asure-house of sculpture.

Among the effigies specially photographed THE SPHERE is that of Henry III, who was builder of the greater part of the Gothic bey we see to-day. His bronze-gilt effigy made by William Torel, a London gold-ith. There seems to have been no accurate ortrait attempted by the sculptor, but rather the usual conventional representation of a monarch. Henry III was an old man when he died, but the effigy is that of a man of middle age.

There is no doubt, however, that the effigy of Richard II is a real portrait, as the paintings of the King, one of which is in the Abbey, testify. Richard himself ordered the tomb to be erected during his lifetime, as a memorial to his beloved first wife, Anne of Bohemia. Two London coppersmiths, Nicholas Broker and Godfrey Prest, were ordered to have the effigies ready in two years. The King is shown with the short goatee beard, dressed in two points, which was a distinguished feature of the monarch, who was much addicted to the elaborate and almost fantastic costume of the period. He lies beside the Queen, and at one time their hands were joined, but thieves have long ago stolen this sign of affection. After his murder, Richard's body was deposited at the little Hertfordshire village of King's Langley.

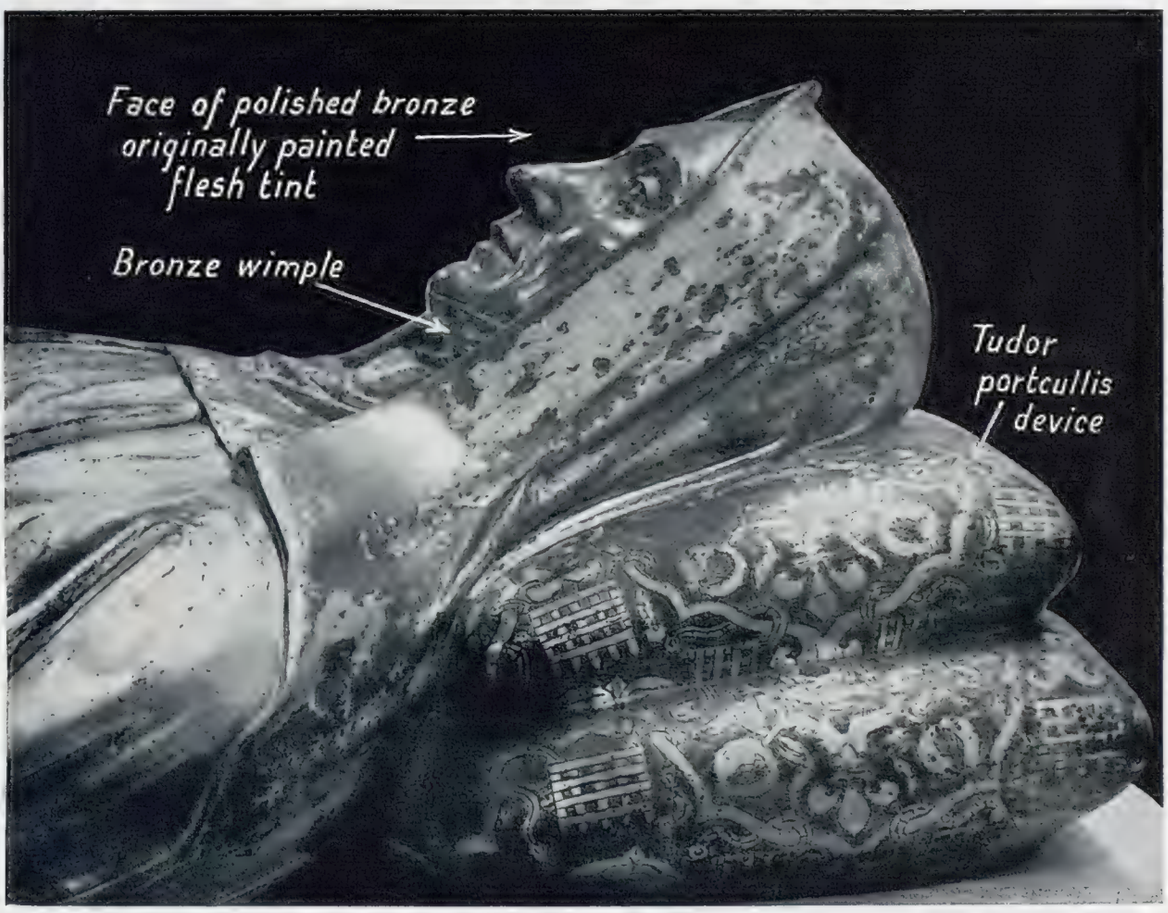
One of the loveliest female figures in the Abbey is that of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, and mother of Henry VII. Her effigy was constructed by the great Florentine sculptor Pietro Torrigiani, who has given us the figure of a really great lady, beautiful in her old age. She is wearing a widow's veil, a wimple and a long cloak. The cleaning process has revealed that the head-dress, wimple and fur border of the mantle were not gilded, but painted white, and the face and exquisitely wrought wrinkled hands were flesh-coloured. The Countess of Richmond was one of the really great ladies of the Middle Ages—good to the poor, a founder of colleges, and greatly interested in learning.

Her son, Henry VII, who has the most important tomb in the Abbey, apart from that of Edward the Confessor, is also represented in effigy by the work of Torrigiani, who condescended to work in London after being driven from Florence, where he had had a violent quarrel with Michelangelo. This effigy is usually very difficult to see, as it is hidden behind a brazen grille which surrounds the tomb. Torrigiani gave the best of his skill to the whole work of the magnificent tomb, and the effigies of the King and Queen are among the finest in the Abbey.

On the four corners of the tomb are gilded cherubs of full Renaissance beauty.

Among the other sculptured figures specially photographed is one of St. Laurence reading, where the sculptor has caught such an earnest, thoughtful look that it would seem he was actually working from a model. Another figure shows that spectacles were then in common use.

THE EFFIGY OF KING RICHARD II, WHO DIED IN 1399: His crown is missing, but small holes show where it had been attached. Richard II had been deposed by Henry IV, and it was for this reason that his crown was removed from the effigy. Both this statue and that of Anne of Bohemia (Richard's first wife) were ordered by the King from Nicholas Broker and Godfrey Prest, citizens and coppersmiths of London, in the year 1395: both are of bronze gilt. The King wears a mantle over a gown with a tippet, both garments being powdered with the letters A and R



THE HEAD OF MARGARET BEAUFORT, MOTHER OF KING HENRY VII: This is in bronze gilt. The figure wears a widow's veil, a wimple and a long cloak: Her head rests on two cushions richly ornamented with the Tudor portcullis device. Cleaning has revealed that head-dress, wimple and fur border of the mantle were not gilt, but painted white, and the face and hands flesh-pink

From the FAR EAST

Pictures from Singapore and Saigon

THE FINE AERODROME AT SINGAPORE IS BACK AGAIN IN BRITISH HANDS : Here is a close-up of R.A.F. Mosquitoes on the well-laid-out field at Seletar. Any trouble with the thousands of Japs still left in Malaya and Indo-China can be effectively controlled from the many airfields now back in our possession

The flags of Britain, the United States, China, France and the Netherlands were hoisted on the top of the Cathay building in Singapore on November 27. The Cathay—Singapore's only "skyscraper"—is the new Headquarters of Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander. This is the third site over which the five Allied flags have flown. The first was at New Delhi, in the critical days when the Japs threatened India; then, with the move south early in 1944, at Kandy, in Ceylon

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS OF LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN AT SINGAPORE : The five Allied flags flying above the famous Cathay building, where the Supreme Commander now lives. This is the third city in which Lord Louis has established his Headquarters

R.A.F. NURSING SISTERS GO OUT TO SINGAPORE : Head-dress for Princess Mary's R.A.F. Nursing Service varies somewhat in the Far East. The four Sisters in the picture have just arrived in Singapore to open No. 81 Mobile Field Office, the first R.A.F. hospital in Singapore. They are, from left to right—Sister J. E. M. Kennedy, of Northern Ireland, wearing a "felt, white tropical"; Sister J. Dixon, of Rosyth, wearing a "felt, black standard"; Senior Sister F. H. Wilcox, of Auckland, New Zealand, wearing a "topee, white"; and Sister N. Mowhir, of Aberdon, wearing a "beret, blue-grey"

THE FIRST W.A.A.F. TO ARRIVE IN HONG KONG : She is Flight Officer H. E. M. Johnson, personal assistant to the Deputy Allied Air Commander-in-Chief. She is seen here with Air Marshal G. C. Pirie, Deputy Commander-in-Chief (on right), and Air Commodore W. A. D. Brook, Officer Commanding the R.A.F. at Hong Kong

THE SURRENDER OF THE JAPS AT SAIGON, IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA : Captain Goto, Senior Staff Officer, bows to Sub-Lieutenant Martin, who accepted his submission on November 24

JAP NAVAL RATINGS AT SAIGON LAYING DOWN THEIR ARMS TO THE BRITISH : Elements of the Japanese Navy in Saigon handed over to the British Navy on November 24. The surrender was accepted by the youngest naval officer in the city, Sub-Lieutenant Anthony Martin, whose home is at Shirley, Croydon. The chief Jap representative was Captain Goto, Senior Staff Officer to Vice-Admiral Komdo. The Jap officers were allowed to retain their swords, but four warrant officers had to surrender theirs, and the naval ratings laid down their rifles. Present at the ceremony were Major-General D. D. Gracey, Chief of the Allied Control Commission in French Indo-China, and Captain Scott-Bell, Naval Officer in Charge in Saigon

THE KEMPEI ARE FORCED TO GIVE UP THEIR SWORDS AT SAIGON : The first of them hands his over to Subedar Major Chatter Singh

GENERAL GRACEY PRESENTS ONE OF THE JAP SWORDS to Subedar Major Chatter Singh after the Kempei surrender at Saigon

FRENCH PATRIOTS RECEIVE JAPANESE SWORDS : GENERAL GRACEY HANDS MADAME LUCETTE MUS HER SOUVENIR SWORD. She was Liaison Officer between Resistance groups in Indo-China : she gave refuge to a parachuted French officer, contriving his escape from the clutches of the Kempei-Tai. For this she was jailed for six weeks and tortured. Young French women were among those who received souvenir Japanese swords at Saigon in recognition of their resistance work during the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China. On the morning of November 26, 121 Japanese Kempei-Tai personnel (who had been concealed with other units since the Japanese capitulation, and routed out) were paraded to hand over their arms. The surrender was taken by Subedar Major Chatter Singh. After the handing-over of swords, Major-General D. D. Gracey, Chief of the Allied Control Commission in French Indo-China, presented several of them to members of the French Resistance Movement

ACTORS AND ACTRESSES DISCUSS THEIR FUTURE: Mr. Laurence Olivier addressing a mass meeting of ex-Service players at the Criterion Theatre, London, where the question of their re-employment after demobilisation was discussed. Many famous actors and actresses attended the meeting

AT THE CRITERION THEATRE MEETING: Left to right are Mr. Michael Anthony, ex-R.N.V.R., Captain John Hiscox, Dame Sybil Thorndike and her husband, Sir Lewis Casson

THE SCENE AT HOME

News Pictures from Many Parts of the Country

The future of actors and actresses who have served in the Forces was discussed at a recent meeting of demobilised players at the Criterion Theatre. The meeting was convened by the Reunion Theatre Association, an organisation of ex-Service actors and actresses formed by an actor, Major William Fox, while on active service in Baghdad. Since British Actors Equity established its headquarters in Coventry Street, W., a few weeks ago, only seventy players out of the 300 registered there have been offered engagements

THE PAINTED BOATS OF BRITAIN'S WATERWAYS have their vivid designs repainted: The men and women who spend their lives wandering over the thousands of miles of Britain's canals have an innate love of colour. Perhaps it is because many of the bargees are of gipsy origin. Certain it is that their barges are quite the most colourful craft afloat. Cabin and cupboard doors are gay with painted flowers. Landscapes adorn the walls. The elaborate designs are traditional: roses and daisies for utensils and doors; mediæval castles for the cabin panels. Despite this, nothing is stereotyped. Above, Mr. Frank Jones, of Faulkner's Yard, Leighton Buzzard, is consulted by the skipper of the *Albatross*, Mr. Charles Collins, on renovation work. The barges are repainted every two-and-a-half years

A RECORD CONSIGNMENT OF SPRATS landed at Southend—the best for twenty years: Buyers examining the fine catch of sprats on the quayside at Southend. As can be seen, the fish are like young herring. Before the war most sprats were so small that many of the catches were sold to farmers for fertiliser

THE PROPOSED SITE FOR A NATIONAL THEATRE: A position on which the building of a National Theatre is being considered. A likely site is the badly-bombed area south of the Thames at the back of those two well-known landmarks, the Shot Tower and the Lion Brewery, facing the Victoria Embankment. The proposal has come before the L.C.C.

SURPLUS NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE EQUIPMENT lies rusting in the open: Dumps of Service equipment around the country have been the subject of criticism by politicians and business men, who claim that much of it could be used to augment the shortages in the home markets, particularly that of transport. This huge N.F.S. car dump is situated at Old Oak Common Lane, close to Wormwood Scrubs. On the right of the picture may be seen many N.F.S. transport vehicles, and on the left dozens of fire tenders. The value of the tyres alone in this huge dump is very considerable

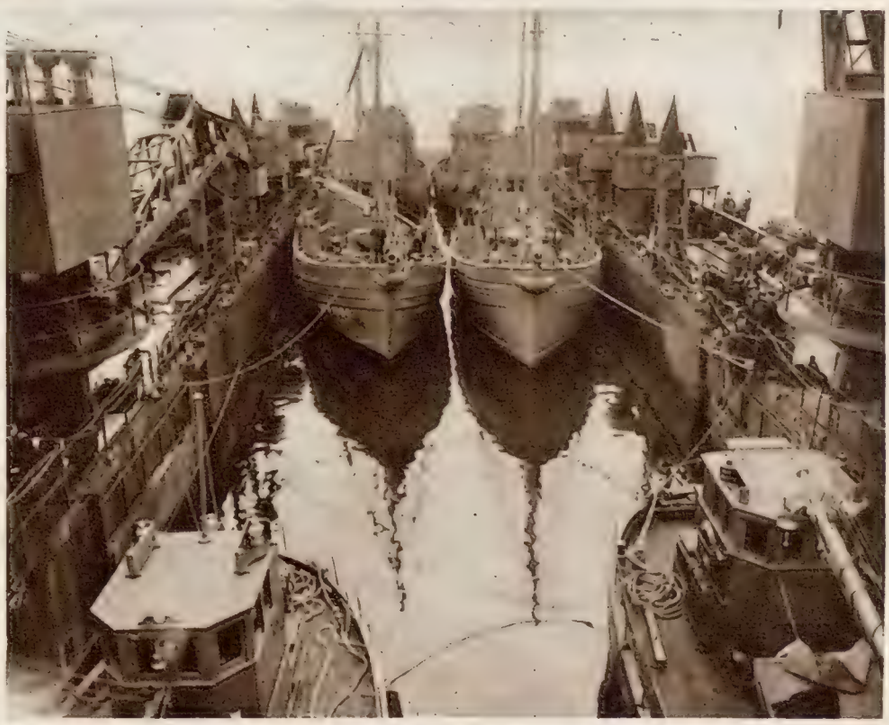
A "WONDER HORSE" MAKES HIS ENGLISH DEBUT at a race at Wetherby, in Yorkshire: Prince Regent, Mr. J. V. Rank's Irish steeplechase racehorse, and favourite for the forthcoming Grand National, made his first appearance on an English racecourse at Wetherby when he won the Bradford 'Chase by half a length from Gyppo. He is here seen, with Tim Hyde up, in the saddling ring at Wetherby

TO ADVISE WOULD-BE SETTLERS IN AUSTRALIA: Mr. L. C. Haylen, Australian M.P., and member of the Commonwealth Delegation of the International Labour Office Conference, Paris, is now in London as Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Migration. He is seen at his desk at Australia House, Strand, busily reading applications from those who wish to settle in Australia

GALE RESCUES OFF FLAMBOROUGH HEAD after two ships had collided: Men of the crew of the tanker *Empire Tigaven* being brought ashore after their vessel had collided with the *Cormorant*, a London steamer, four miles north of Flamborough Head, Yorks, which resulted in the tanker being holed. After a six-hour battle in tremendous seas, the Flamborough and Filey lifeboats took off fourteen members of the crew. At one point the Flamborough lifeboat fouled her propeller and was taken in tow by the Filey boat

STUDYING BRITAIN'S MINING AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES: Belgian engineers on a visit to this country. They are three out of a party of ten young Belgian engineers who are on a tour of Britain to study mines and engineering practices, particularly those developed since the war. The party is divided into groups according to their special interests, and collieries and ironworks in the Midlands and the North are being visited

FISHING VESSELS LOADED ON A NOVEL SHIP—a picture taken at Greenock. Motor fishing vessels in the dock of H.M.S. *Eastway*, a ship which was evolved by Lieut.-Commander W. A. Fletcher, R.N.R. It is one of a fleet of giant tank landing craft transporters which largely overcame the major problems of amphibious warfare across the vast distances of the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The official name for this type of vessel is Landing Ship (Dock)



THE FLOODED DOCK OF THE LANDING SHIP: Another view of H.M.S. "Eastway." This hybrid vessel, a combination of ship and floating-dock, can carry fully-laden tank landing craft or small assault craft. It can take them a distance of many thousands of miles in one journey

A MEMORIAL TO THE MEN OF BOSTON, LINCS, who played a great part in colonising Australia: Mr. J. S. Duncan, C.B.E., Acting High Commissioner for Australia, unveiling a memorial stone in Boston Parish Church to the memory of several Boston explorers who played a great part in exploring and colonising Australia

From LONDON and the PROVINCES

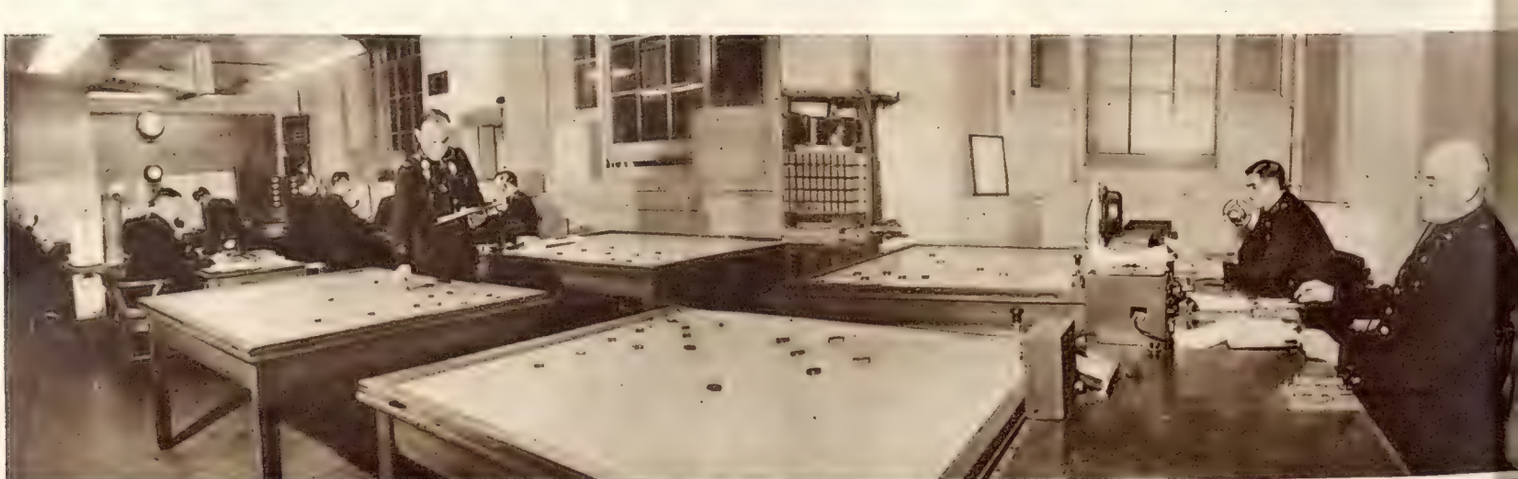
Items of the Week's News in Pictures

A CLOSE-UP OF THE MEMORIAL STONE, giving the names of the men and their achievements: the list is surmounted by an heraldic design incorporating a kangaroo and an emu

A recent unveiling ceremony in Boston, Lincs, marked the commemoration of the men of the district who first sailed to Australia and whose names have become famous in the annals of Australian exploration. The formal unveiling was performed by Mr. J. S. Duncan, C.B.E., Acting High Commissioner for Australia and the memorial was dedicated by the Archdeacon of Lincoln, the Ven. C. K. H. Warner, D.S.O.

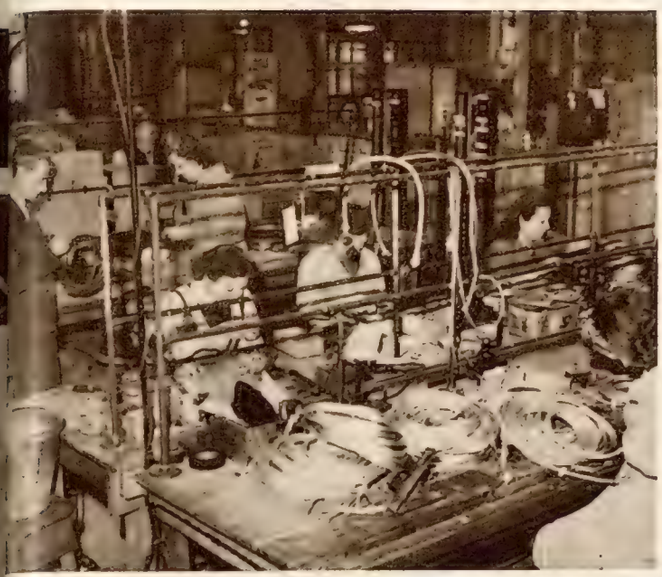
THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. BOTOLPH, BOSTON, scene of the recent unveiling ceremony. St. Botolph's is one of the largest parish churches in the United Kingdom, and its western tower, known as "The Stump," is a conspicuous landmark

THE PROCESSION IN THE CHURCH: Policemen carrying halberds and silver-mounted oars some hundreds of years old past the memorial stone. Another fact linking Boston with Australia is that the first sheep sent there for breeding purposes came from Boston



WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU DIAL "999": The scene in the Information Room at Scotland Yard where the telephone calls are recorded

In order to combat the wave of crime which is at the moment sweeping the country, Scotland Yard attach great importance to the part which the public can play by informing them immediately if anything untoward should arouse suspicions. The quickest method is by dialling 999 on any telephone, thus switching the call to Information Room. There a red light flashes, giving it priority, and a policeman takes down the message. On four large maps of the London area are marked the positions, at the time, of all wireless cars and river boats. A red ring is placed over the car nearest the enquiry showing it to be engaged, and the message is passed on to the radio operators, seen on the right, who communicate with the nearest patrol car. In this way the police can reach the scene of an incident in the shortest possible time. By this method arrests have often been effected in a matter of minutes



ITCH-OVER TO PEACE PRODUCTION—from wiring assemblies for Halifax bombers to notepaper : Until a few weeks ago this factory at Harlesden, N.W., was on 91 per cent. war production. To-day it is turning out stationery and other paper goods. During the war the organisation produced millions of shell containers, Radar cable assemblies and wiring conduits. Bundles of the latter are seen in the foreground

EXERCISE BOOKS AGAIN : Another view of the same factory showing the girls who, during the war, were assembling war material, finishing off spiral wire-bound exercise books—a binding approved by the Board of Education

HEADLESS HORSEMAN : A year-old incident just released by the Irish censor. On December 24, 1944, the Gough Statue in Phoenix Park, Dublin, was decapitated. The head, which had been severed with a hacksaw, was later recovered from the River Liffey. No details were allowed out of Ireland, and all pictures of the mutilated horseman were banned. This is the first picture to reach this country, though no details of the reason for the ban are yet known

THE RIVERSIDE HOME OF LORD HAMBLEDEN becomes the new Administrative Staff College : A view of "Greenlands," the beautiful home of Lord Hambleden at Henley-on-Thames, which has been loaned to the Court of Governors of the Administrative Staff College for use as a college building. One of the aims of the College will be to formulate and expound the basic principles of organisation, administration and leadership, which at present have to be acquired by the individual by a laborious process of trial and error. During the Civil War, in the seventeenth century, "Greenlands" was the centre of a hard-fought battle during which the old house was practically destroyed. It was rebuilt for the greater part in 1871 by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Leader of the House of Commons when Lord Salisbury was Prime Minister

RODEO IN SURREY by Canadian troops : An all-Canadian Services show has been formed to entertain troops at a transit camp near Guildford. All performers are volunteers from Canadian Forces personnel. Above are seen two performers in a stage-coach scene

ALL THE GLAMOUR OF THE WILD WEST : Another view of the Canadian rodeo and stage show. A scene inside the huge tent, said to be the biggest spread of canvas ever erected. The "cowboys" are seen coming into the ring to give their performance of trick-riding while, in the background, girls of the Canadian Women's Services, dressed in true Western style, give an exhibition of rope-spinning. On the platform above them is a full orchestra to provide the music

RETRIBUTION for the JAPS

At the Chiboa Camp Near Saigon, and in Burma

THE ROLES ARE CHANGED: Men and women, former detainees in the prison camp at Chiboa, near Saigon, in French Indo-China, are ready to identify their former Japanese gaolers: they have taken their places on specially-arranged benches, while a British officer takes off the ex-gaoler's cap. If he is recognised for cruelty, he will be charged as a war criminal

At the prison of Chiboa, the Japs interned a number of French civilians and soldiers during the war. Many of them were subjected to the harshest treatment by their gaolers. In order to punish the guilty, the ex-internees were sent back to Chiboa, to identify those who had been guilty of such practices. On specially-erected benches in the gaol, the Japs were presented one by one by British officers who had previously removed any attempts at disguise. When a gaoler was identified as one of the wanted men, he was at once placed under arrest for subsequent trial as a war criminal

AN INDIAN SOLDIER, WITH A RAZOR, REMOVES THE BEARD FROM A JAP who had tried to disguise himself. He was presented for recognition clean-shaven!

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCENE AT CHIBOA as the former French civilian and military prisoners identified their ex-tormentors. The internees had returned specially to carry out this task

MEMBERS OF THE JAP GESTAPO ARE PUT ON IDENTITY PARADE: The survivor of a massacre near Moulmein points out one of the Kempei. Five survivors of Kalagon village, north of Moulmein, in Burma, which was destroyed when the villagers were massacred by the Japanese in July 1945, picked out members of the Kempei (Jap military police similar to the German Gestapo) who took part in the slaughter of 637 Indians, at an identity parade in Moulmein Gaol. The survivors—four men and a fifteen-year-old girl—were all wounded at the time but managed to creep away from the carnage

THE JAPANESE GENERAL YAMASHITA hears his death sentence at Manila: Lieut.-General Tomoyuki Yamashita (second from the right) is here facing the Military Commission in a Manila courtroom as he was sentenced to death by hanging on December 7 by Major-General Russel B. Reynolds (seated, lower left), chairman of the Commission. Standing in the group are—from the left—Colonel Harry Clarke, Chief Defence Attorney; M. Hamamoto, interpreter for Yamashita; Lieut.-General Yamashita; and Major Harry D. Pratt, court interpreter. The members of the Commission, with their backs to the camera are—General Reynolds, Major-General Leo Donovan and Brigadier M. C. Handwerk

THE MAGNIFICENT SLIEMA CREEK, NEAR VALETTA, WITH THE DESTROYER FLOTILLA AND MINESWEEPERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET AT ANCHOR: The destroyers in this super-safe harbour are the "Venus," "Volage," "Virago," "Verulam," "Vigilant," "Jaseur," "Magicienne" and "Falk." The submarine in the far distance is H.M.S. "Spur." The spire seen on the Valetta side is that of St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral

THE NAVY AGAIN GATHERS AT MALTA

Scenes in the Famous Grand Harbour

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century the history of British power in the Mediterranean has been indissolubly linked with the island of Malta. Britain built a first-class dockyard, and in times of danger concentrated her Fleet there—until Italy's entry into the war made the presence of warships inadvisable in view of the dangers from bombing aircraft. Then came days of very real stress, when it seemed as if the gallant island would fall—from sheer exhaustion. All those dangers are now safely past. Battered and partly in ruins, Valetta is again the home of the Royal Navy, with Headquarters established amid the ruins and ships floating at anchor in its deep harbour

THREE OF THE MINESWEEPERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET IN SLIEMA CREEK, AT MALTA: In the background on the right is the Franciscan Church. The minesweepers have been occupied for months in picking up mines laid by the Italians

Below—H.M.S. "PEACOCK" BERTHING IN MARSAMXETT CREEK: H.M.S. *Peacock* is an anti-aircraft sloop of 1,250 tons of the modified Black Swan class. Her larger armament consists of six 4-in. guns and two quadruple pom-poms, etc. In October 1944, H.M.S. *Peacock* took part in the destruction of two U-boats which were attempting to attack a Russia-bound convoy. She was commanded by Lieut.-Commander R. B. Stannard, V.C.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL ONCE AGAIN

The Success of the Visit of the Moscow Dynamo Team to this Country Should Do Much to Enhance the Future Prospects of the Game

By CHARLES GRAVES

NOW that the Moscow Dynamo team has not only returned to Russia, but has aired its views and experiences on the radio and in the Russian Press, it is safe to say that the visit was a great success.

At first the Russian players were very reticent, but after a time their natural reserve broke down and it soon became apparent that they all had a sense of humour and enjoyed positively boyish pranks. None of them had ever been outside his country before. All were entirely ignorant of the outside world. No doubt each had been given instructions to keep his eyes open and his mouth shut. The woman interpreter was surely selected for her discretion. In spite of this, the Russians ended up by enjoying themselves thoroughly, and there is a good chance that Anglo-Russian football has a rosy future.

Much has been written about the Dynamos' style and tactics. It is true that their methods of securing the ball or preventing an opponent from reaching it are somewhat different from ours when things become tense. While English footballers are inclined to indulge in heavy body-charging and split tackles when excited, the Russians use their arms and hands. When the question arose at the end of the tour, they said, very logically, that if rules were not made to be strictly observed, it was better to commit their kind of breach of play than the English variety—simply because the latter was inclined to lead to broken bones and theirs was not.

It must be remembered that in Continental football the goalkeeper is not allowed to be charged. This makes life much easier for him and he can indulge in apparently spectacular feats. The Russian goalkeeper was no exception. Indeed, he could probably earn a living on the stage as an acrobat.

It is now clear that the standard of football in Russia is exactly that reached by the Wunder team of Vienna in 1932. Like the Austrians, they have concentrated on the fundamentals of the game which English footballers have been inclined to neglect—ball control, positional play and proper combination between the different members of the team. The Russians' passing was in the best Scottish tradition, short and quick. Which is one reason why the Russians liked to have the referee on the line, instead of in the middle of the field, so that he would not, unintentionally, get in the way of the ball. (The Russian referee acts as a linesman on one side of the football pitch, with two linesmen on the other side to give goal-line and off-side decisions, and to draw the attention of the referee to any breaches of the law by waving a flag.)

It was actually over a year ago that the first negotiations between London and Moscow on the subject of the Russian footballers' visit were started. When the team finally arrived, the Dynamo officials made no fewer than fourteen stipulations. These included the request that they should play on days which were normal football days in England; that they should not "number" their players; that they should have a match against Arsenal; that they should take all their meals at the Russian Embassy; that substitutes should not be permitted; that they should be allowed to see their opponents in action in the normal League matches; that the English teams would not be changed from the names submitted to them before the match, unless they were first consulted, and so on. Most of these stipulations were agreed, but the greatest difficulty was experienced in explaining why fixtures already arranged by League and Cup competitions could not be altered at a moment's notice, and that only those clubs which were not engaged in League or Cup matches would be available on Saturdays.

After their first match, which they drew with Chelsea, more than thirty different clubs promptly offered challenges. One can well believe that after the Russians had trounced Cardiff City by ten goals to one, several of the English and Scottish clubs began to wish that they had not been so rash.

Incidentally, the match against Arsenal was completely ruined by fog, and the tour wound up with a final draw against Glasgow Rangers.

Thereafter the Russian players were given a chance of seeing London's theatres and other institutions. They said quite frankly that the diet of English footballers did not contain enough calories for them, and in every way were most appreciative of their treatment. Contrary to Press reports at the time, half the Russian footballers had seen real active service, while the remainder had taken part in the defence of Stalingrad and Moscow.

So much for the Russians. It was a pity, of course, that they did not play fully representative teams, but the success of their first visit augurs well for the future.

Association football seems to be due for a boom all over the world. Even countries like South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, which concentrated almost entirely on rugger as a winter game before the war, are now becoming soccer-minded. This is largely due to the Empire Air Training scheme. Soccer was played with such enthusiasm at the various R.A.F. Training centres that the local inhabitants were compelled to take an interest. In addition, troops on their way round the Cape to the Middle East during the bad old days when the Mediterranean was closed to transports, frequently played football during their few hours ashore in South Africa.

To encourage this, representative English football clubs will send out teams to various parts of the Empire next May. Derby County, for example, are going to Australia and New Zealand, while Liverpool are going to Canada and the United States. In addition to these, selected club sides are going to play matches during the close season in France, Luxembourg, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The Football Association sent a team to play matches in Switzerland last July. The visit was a great success. Next month the Belgians are sending a team to play this country at Wembley. It has a very good record on the Continent, having defeated a number of crack British Service sides, and quite recently beat France, who drew with England at Wembley in May.

The position with regard to Germany and Japan is that no football is to be played against nationals of either country for an unspecified time. The Dutch and Norwegian football authorities have emphasised that it was the British after the last war who were the first to play matches against the Germans, during the Rhine occupation. They hoped that fraternisation would not be allowed between the British and Germans until all the countries which were members of the International Football Federation were in agreement.

In Italy, the pre-war organisation still continues, though it has been divided into two associations—north and south. In Finland, the Association has been revived. So, too, have the Associations in Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Austria. These countries are already playing international matches against one another.

The question of real international soccer matches being played between this country and Continental countries is somewhat thorny. The present idea is to avoid international matches during the close season, and instead to arrange for selected club sides and representative teams of the Services to go to the various countries and revive sporting relations.

The French Football Association has invited Great Britain to send an international team to play against France during the present season. The Federation of Icelandic Sports Associations has suggested sending a representative team to play games against prominent amateur clubs. A Danish football club has asked the F.A. to put it in touch with amateur clubs willing to arrange matches in England and Denmark. The Hungarian Football Association has informed the F.A. that it has resumed its activities.

In the meantime numbers of matches have been played in Germany against the B.A.O.R. Notts County, Glasgow Rangers, Notts Forest, Queen's Park, Birmingham and the Scottish Football Association have all taken part in matches. To judge by the results, the Hanover Services team is very hot stuff.

One thing is certain. English and Scottish footballers will have to re-learn the game and go back to basic principles before they can withstand the challenge of foreign countries in the future. Even though different interpretations of the laws sometimes lead to misunderstanding, the visit of the Dynamo team suggests that international events are well worth while. The demeanour of the Russians on the football field was first-class, even though their handling tactics annoyed some of the local Communists at Glasgow, to whom correct procedure in football is far more important than politics. On the whole, however, those people who believe international sports rivalry such as is provided by the Olympic Games to have unhealthy consequences, can think again.

GETTING READY for the GRAND NATIONAL

BECHERS BROOK: Workmen repairing the world-famous jump, the scene of much brilliant riding and many a spectacular fall on the Grand National course at Aintree

THE JUDGE'S BOX: Seen in the foreground and badly in need of a few repairs. In the background is a section of the Grand Stand, the County Stand and the Royal Box. The Grand National is to be revived again at Aintree, Liverpool, after a lapse of four years. Although the race is not to be run till next April, reconditioning and repairs are already on foot. American soldiers are still in possession of the site, which, during the war, was used as a dispersal area for U.S. war materials

ICE HOCKEY RETURNS TO WEMBLEY

THE CANADIAN GOAL IN DANGER: Wembley Lions, in white jerseys, attack the Canadian goal in their match against the Canadian Military Headquarters team

GRACE AND SPEED ON THE ICE: A skating exhibition on the huge stretch of ice at the Empire Pool, Wembley, given by Joy Ricketts and Jimmy Macaulay. The two pictures above were taken during a grand gala which was held recently at the Empire Pool, Wembley, in aid of St. Mary's Hospital Penicillin Research Fund. Many attractions were shown, including a full-scale ice-hockey match. The fund will benefit by over £2,000

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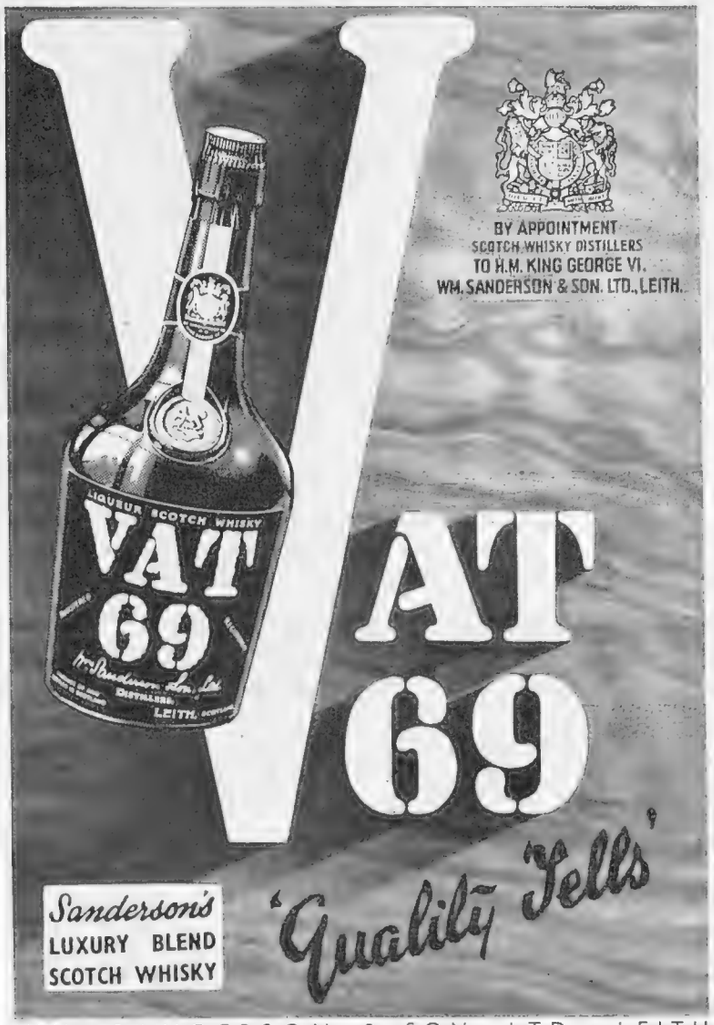

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Sir Thomas Gresham and the pearl

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"Here fifteen hundred pounds at one clap goes;
Instead of sugar, Gresham drinks the pearl
Unto his queen and mistress; pledge it lords!"

That Queen Elizabeth named the Royal Exchange and that Sir Thomas toasted her are matters of history, but the story of the pearl is at least as old as Cleopatra and may easily be a flight of poetic fancy.

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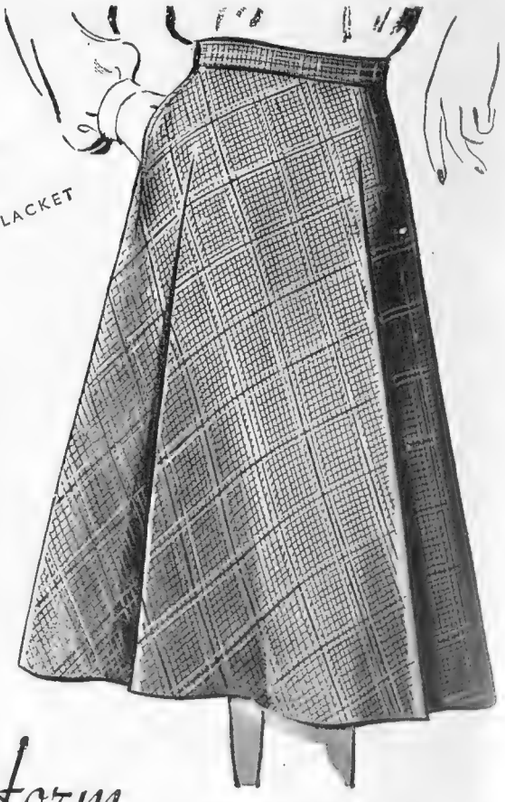

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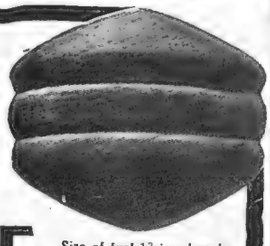

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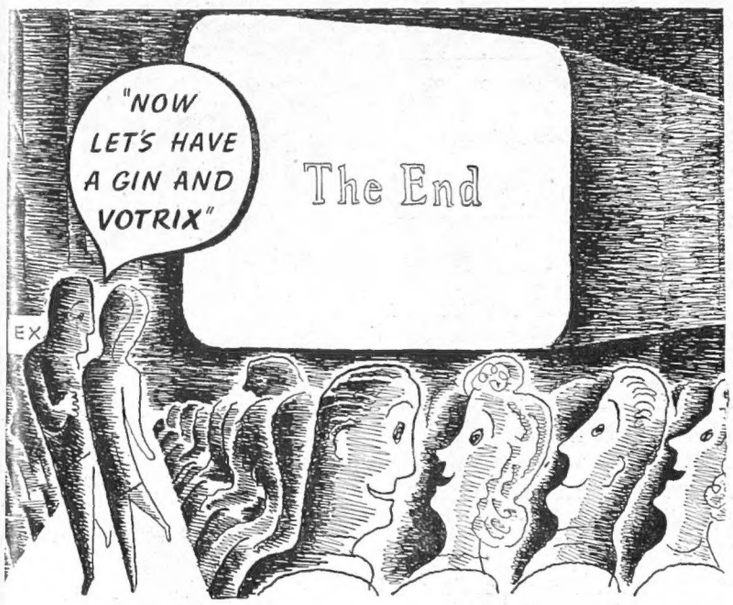

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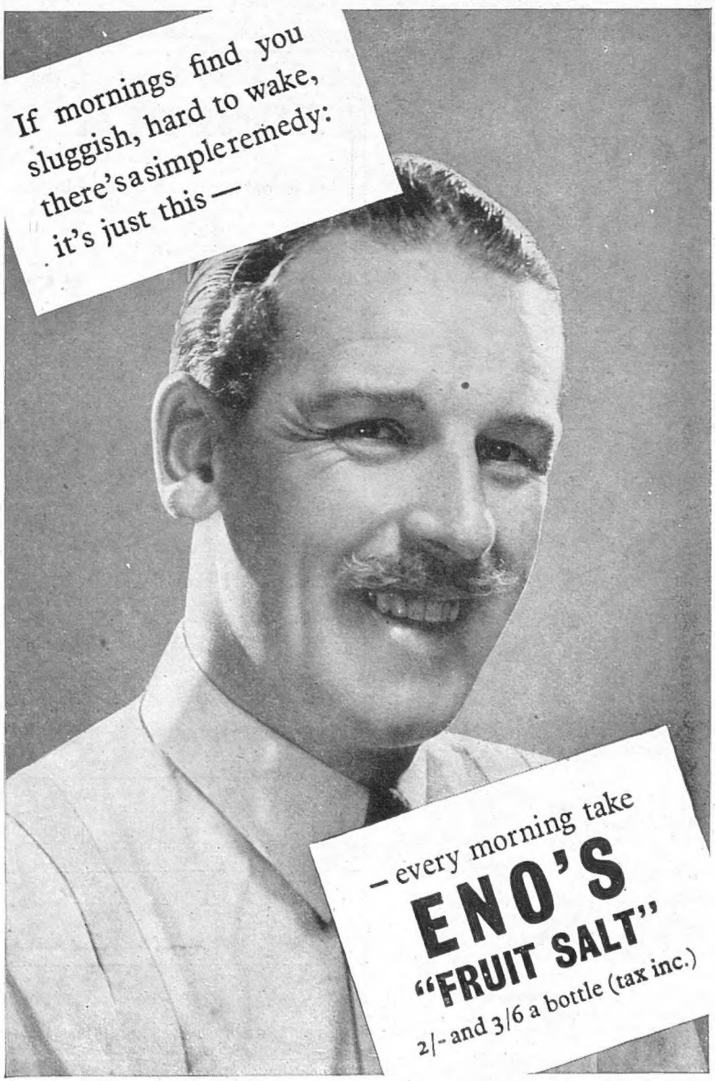

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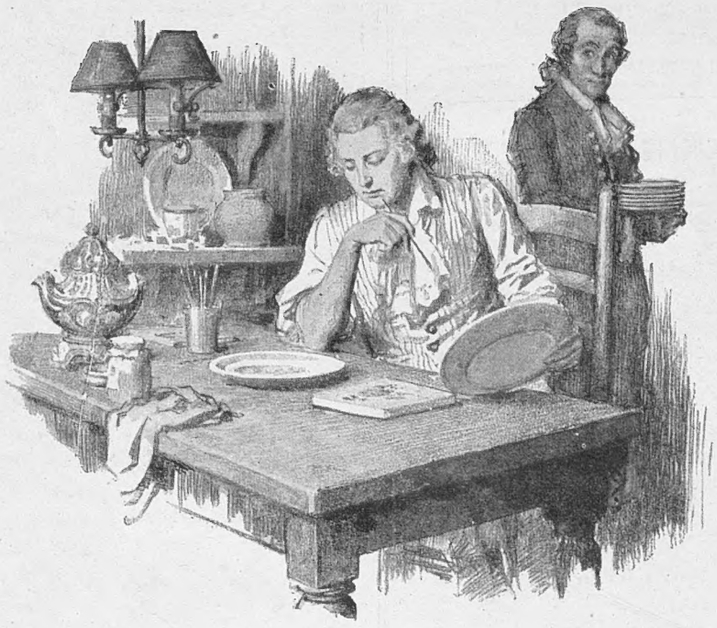

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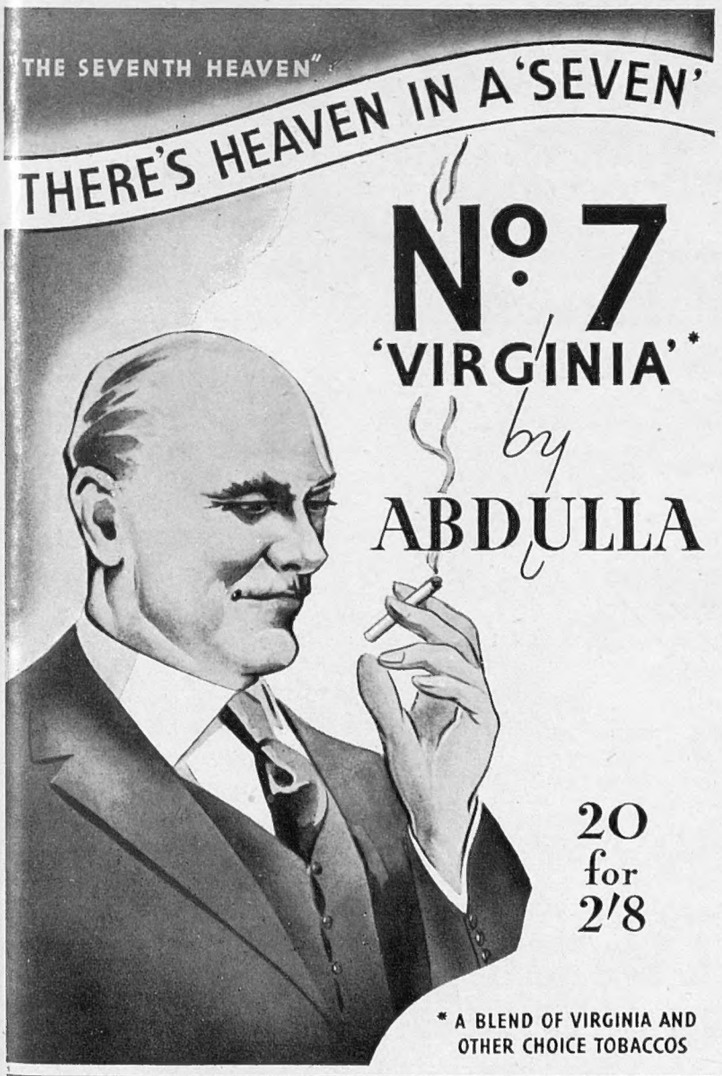

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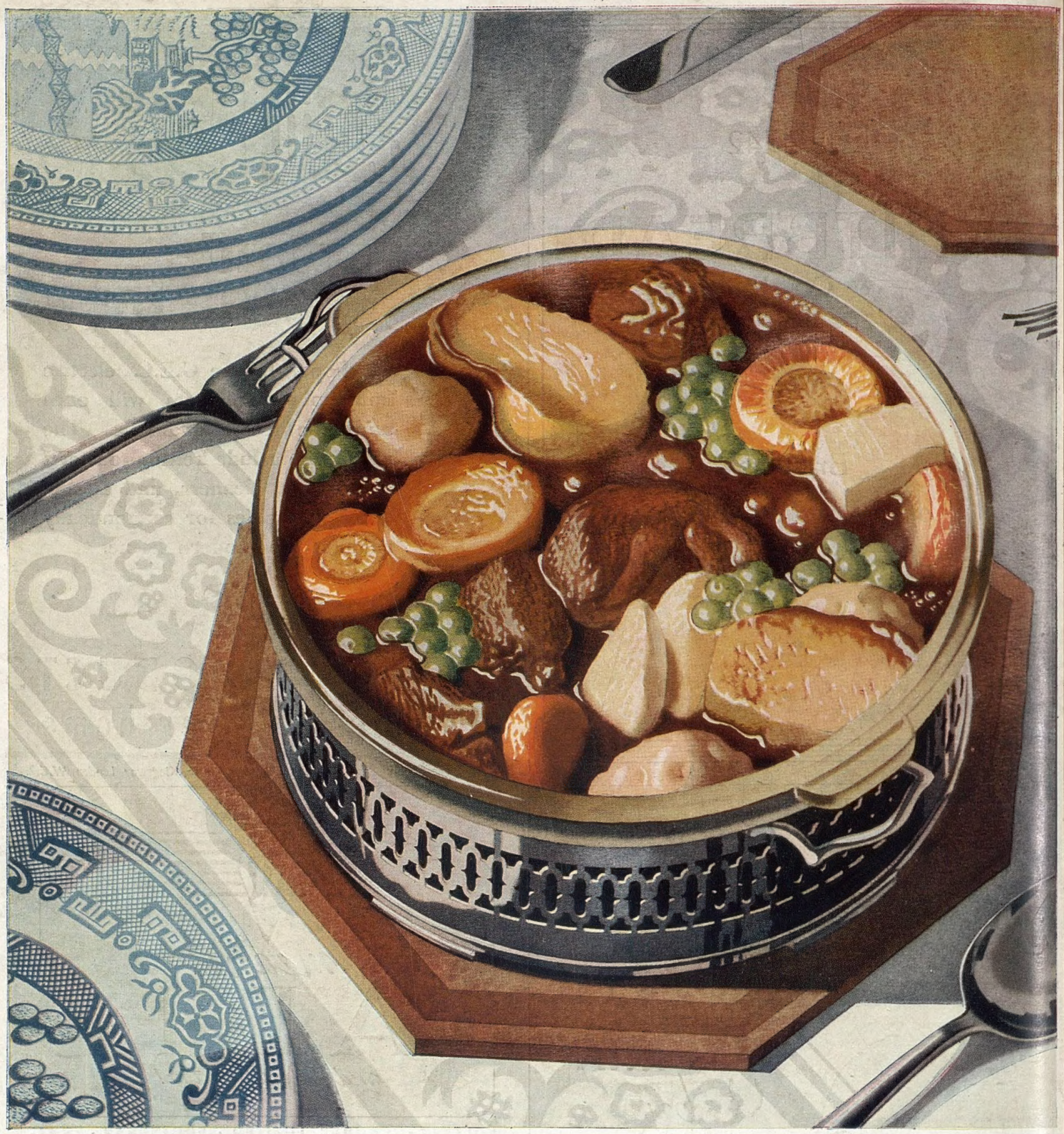

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